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COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

THE SERIOUS MINISTER.

Mr. Editor—I gave you in my last some account of a morning service which I lately attended. I wish now to give you some account of the service in the afternoon. The pastor was absent, probably by exchange; and in his place there appeared a minister who proved widely different. His personal appearance was different. There was an exactness about his *dress*, which suggested to my mind that he was a man of taste. The expression of his countenance, his walk in approaching the desk, and his manner of ascending it, were such as made it manifest that the minister was sensible many eyes were upon him. Being seated, he surveyed the congregation; first those in the gallery; then the people below. Now, what was the effect of all this upon my own mind? I insensibly forgot that I was in the house of God. First his dress, then his manners, called my attention; and when I beheld him surveying the people, with a look of curiosity, I insensibly followed his example, and was surveying that portion which came within the range of my vision; when my attention was arrested by the commencement of service.

The minister began by reading a hymn. His voice was loud and musical; and in all respects he was what would be called a fine reader. But for some cause he did not point you to the sentiment of the hymn; and tho' I endeavoured to listen with my usual attention, I could not have told, when he had finished, a single thought.

After singing, he arose in prayer. Again his noble voice filled the sanctuary, and the speaker was found to have a great command of language. Much of the prayer approached almost to the sublime; and the objects mentioned were in all respects appropriate, and dwelt upon with a peculiar adaptation. I know not that the prayer could have been altered in any respect for the better, so far as the verbage was concerned. Still there appeared to be something wanting. It was the *unction* of the *Spirit*. It did not seem that the minister was addressing God as a *present* being; it did not appear that he expected a *present* blessing in answer to prayer. In short, it seemed more like a written document, to be sent to some earthly court, than the petition of guilty sinners pleading for mercy with their Maker. I found it difficult to *join* with the minister in prayer. I could *hear* him pray, better than I could *pray with* him.

After a second hymn, came the sermon. The subject was *the final punishment of the wicked*. It was soon manifest that the preacher was a scholar; that he understood the original languages; was an able reasoner, and, as I have said before, had a great command of language. He proceeded systematically, establishing his positions, and removing objections, to the edification of all. At length he arrived at the fearful conclusion, that *infinite* and *eternal* punishment awaited *inevitably* every one that should die impenitent. Those that could follow and understand his reasoning, must have acknowledged his arguments conclusive.

Next came the application. He then proceeded in fearful language to describe the pains of the *second death*. The picture (though doubtless less than reality) was most horrible. His appeal to his hearers was in language most overwhelming. His heavy voice, giving force to the strongest expressions, seemed almost enough to awaken the slumbering dead, and to open upon us the scenes of the *last day*. With a strong climax he closed his sermon. As he closed, I cast a look around, to catch the aspect of the assembly. Every head was uplifted; every eye sparkled; every countenance glowed with intense interest. Tho' the subject was of a concern unspeakable to every soul, and portrayed in glowing colours, I saw not a countenance that seemed to speak a personal anxiety.

The service closed, and I mingled with the congregation as they retired. But how different did all appear from what they did in the morning. *Then* all were silent; their eyes were bent to the earth; and each seemed hastening to some retired place, where he might be alone, and think of his soul. Now each one was looking about, and speaking to some acquaintance, in the most cheerful manner. The *discourse* and the *preacher* formed the topic. Most expressed their admiration; and the impenitent whose doom had been set forth, and whose immediate danger had been proved, were as loud as any in their praise. Many, too, I heard comparing the two ministers, and some wishing they could have such a man in place of their pastor. For myself, I went to my room distressed and dissatisfied; not in a praying frame, but inquiring, what means this wide difference of effect in the preached gospel? The minister I had just heard, was superior in his person, learning, eloquence, and powers of reason. His subject too was equally striking, and in its nature more calculated to alarm; but instead of bringing solemn conviction home to the minds of his hearers, I could not but see that he had destroyed the effect of the morning's discourse, and driven away the impressions that were then made.

I was soon satisfied what was the *real cause* of this sad failure. This minister wanted *seriousness*. Had there been that *solemnity*, that *plain dealing* with his hearers, in things of reality, which characterised the morning discourse, I can but think that a more powerful impulse would have been given, and that those who felt *concern* in the morning, would have gone home convicted at night. But instead of this being the effect, the *concern* produced by the truths delivered in the morning was banished. Each one had insensibly lost his burden, and went to his home blessing himself that he had been edified with the truth. I speak here not of the saint, but of the sinner, the very one whose exposedness to eternal death had been set before his eyes. And was this wholly the fault of the sinner? Doubtless every gospel sinner will find that his blood will be upon his own head; but sure I am, if that minister had been *serious* with his hearers, though his *verbage* had been nothing different, there would have been a wide difference in the *effect*.

Now, what did this minister accomplish by his preaching? 1st. He destroyed the labours of the morning. No one could doubt that this was the effect; and since I have been more observing on this subject, I have seen the same in many instances. One minister is overthrowing what another is building; and he does it, too, by preaching the gospel; and he does it in such a manner as to be admired and praised by the multitude for his performance. 2d. Another thing: He obtained praise, and was thought a great preacher. This was doing something for himself, but nothing for the souls he addressed. Being charmed by his eloquence, and interested by his exhibition of talent, the greatest portion of them would easily mistake this for delight in the truth. The impenitent, with all their native enmity to Christ and his gospel, are on such an occasion surely delighted with the gospel; and think it cannot be that they are so wicked and depraved as is often represented. They can even be delighted with eternal punishment, if it is preached in this manner. Thus they reason—mistaking the *stage effect* produced by the mere delivery of a discourse, for a love of the truth. And now they proceed with the inference; we should be *always* pleased, if it was not the fault of the minister; for surely if we can relish the doctrine of eternal misery, there is none other that would be less acceptable to our hearts. But when this conclusion is made, how is that soul prepared to hear the gospel henceforth? Why, his own heart and feelings are to be the standard; and if he is not delighted, the fault must be in the preacher, not in the truth he utters. If it had been another man, he should certainly have been pleased. Now what an armour has the sinner got to ward off the arrows of the Almighty. This is not imagination; it is the legitimate result of such preaching. Had that minister been *serious*, he would have aroused the consciences of his hearers, the stings of conviction would have been felt; he would have spread before the sinner his *guilt*; and through that he would have pointed him to his inevitable doom. His manner would have been such, as to have made what he said a fearful reality; and then, instead of going home praising the minister and his sermon, the hearers had gone home, writhing in anguish of soul; or perhaps some in a rage against the preacher; and these both he might have met as the fruit of his labours, on the right hand, at the last great day. VIATOR.

From the Rochester Observer.

LETTER OF TANNOOS SHIDIAK.

The following is an extract of a letter, which we copy from the last Missionary Herald, written by Tannoos Shidiak to his brother Phares. They are the brothers of *Asaad*, whose sufferings, on account of his embracing the protestant religion, are well known to our readers. The family of Shidiak having commenced the persecution of Phares on account of his attachment to the missionaries, it was thought by them advisable to send him to Malta, to avoid the effects of their bigotry and intolerance. We cannot but notice in the *style* and *scrupulous regard to truth*, which this extract exhibits, a striking resemblance to some of the choice productions of our own country, which have for their avowed object, the enlightening the eyes of the people, with regard to the evils of Sabbath Schools, Bible and Missionary Societies, &c.:—

"To your question respecting those who call themselves Protestants, but are called here the followers of Satan, whether their party has increased, we answer, that (eternal thanks to God) since they reached their limits, their limits have contracted, or rather the hand of violence has scattered them and their followers, and driven away all the impious of every sect, that were with them; so that they have actually become more desolate than the sea of darkness. Even Galeb has thrown out what they had put into him; and respecting *him** that is without understanding and without religion, the author of all our evils, he continues imprisoned, and in chains, and his tongue ceases not from blasphemy. Verily our heart is harder toward him than iron; yet we entreat God most high and the heavenly powers to restore to him his understanding enlightened, that he may return from his past sins to the right way, so that the ancient beauty of our house may return, which he has annihilated by the vast number of his enormous crimes; and not that he be made an example and a warning like Simon, who was bruised to death; nor like the filthy Constantine, the enemy of our lady Mary, who, when dreaded death overtook him, groaned in torment, and turned from side to side, crying, thou hast thrown me alive into unquenchable fire; nor like the cursed Arius, whose bowels flowed out while he was yet alive; nor like Nestor, the wretch, whose tongue was devoured by worms on account of his blasphemy; nor like the cursed Luther, that right arm of the devil, who, after his unparalleled obstinacy, fell down and broke his neck, and perished; and when his body was taken to the grave, a great multitude of ravens assembled to devour it, and only the vilest and wickedest of the inhabitants of one of the villages were present at his funeral; nor like Calvin, the wretch, who was consumed by a variety of diseases, and finally perished, the food of lice and worms, like Herod; and like them, many of the heresiarchs, whom, were we to mention them one by one, a multitude of books could not contain. All these went away into everlasting sensible fire in hell! A most horrid end! May God preserve us and all the world from it. Amen. Be admonished, therefore, and contemplate the vengeance of God upon the wicked; and see how severe and how dreadful he is, in that he was pleased to distinguish their death from that of the martyrs and the just, by afflictions and torments, that it might be an example and a warning to all who have eyes to see. We, therefore, curse them with a double curse, saying, May they receive from God, a thousand times a thousand curses, twice repeated.

"I hear some of the ignorant and the wise, both believers and heretics, judge that *this fellow** is not possessed. The ignorant of the believers say, that his imprisonment is owing to some other person than the patriarch, which is a sheer lie. The wise of the believers say, that all this is owing to his hypocritical obstinacy, and that he inwardly does not believe as he professes, which is a still greater lie; and the heretics, both wise and ignorant, declare that he is filled with wisdom and holiness, and that he may not be silent, even were he to do no good by speaking, and to die for it, because God has said preach. This I consider real foolishness, though it be spoken by devils. I beg to know if it is possible that God should give orders to the injury of man, when no good will result from it to that man? And if he has said preach, or teach, or reprove, or fear not, or be not a hypocrite, can he mean, do this, even if it is of no use to any one, or you die for it? For one not to be silent respecting that which will be of no use to him, is the highest act of foolishness and madness. Moreover, his revealing secrets, his delirious talk, his love of the cave, his crying and laughing together, his frequently breaking promises, his tearing of his clothes, his confession that his head was turned, his asking for ordination, his thoughtless attack upon the pictures, his firm belief that the patriarch would embrace his opinions, his perpetual prating about the English, his declaration that he would do wonders not to be found among the authors of this base creed, and that the Spirit teaches him; his changing opinions written by his own hand, his groaning for the rise of the Greeks against the Roman Catholic Franks, his lying against the Pope; or rather his blasphemy, his confession that Bird, and not the religion of the company,† had turned his head, and other things of a similar nature, have appeared to us to be proofs, clearer than light, and plainer than fire in darkness, that he is actually possessed. But the strangest thing is, that he wishes not to hear the plain truth, just like the company and their followers, the deluded of the cursed devils, who keep at a distance from those who could convince them, and seek not to dispute with the learned, nor to read their writings; thinking erroneously that children can understand the holy scriptures, the obscurity of which sciences cannot explain; as it has happened to them in distributing their books, which God has burnt to the limiting the spread of their doctrines, and the cutting off their tongues, which blaspheme the high priest‡ and all his followers, and give license to cursing and backbiting, &c., and lay great stress upon two things; the first of which is natural to every tribe of the Franks, viz. *speaking the truth;* and the second is *faith*, which we esteem worth nothing without works."

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* Asaad.

*Asaad. †The missionaries. ‡The Pope.

From the American Pastors' Journal.

HOPE THAT MAKETH ASHAMED.

Four or five years ago, I became acquainted with Mr. S—— P——, then a young man of very promising talents, and of considerable literary attainments. He had been some time in the study of medicine, and was about to enter on his practice with rather flattering prospects. His health for several years had been poor. Fears had been entertained, that a consumption would soon send him to the grave. As was natural, his thoughts were frequently turned on the concerns of another world; at times, apparently with considerable interest. But alas! he had been taught from a child that "all are safe;" and the consequence was, his anxiety for himself fled upon the faintest appearance of returning health. The pledge of his safety was, that he was with the multitude! He was, however, at length brought home from his attendance on medical lectures, sick, as many feared, for the last time; and in this, they were correct.

I was about his age; and being engaged in teaching near the house of his father, I occasionally visited him. Four or five months previous to this, I had indulged the hope that I had found rest in our Lord Jesus Christ; but as yet had made no public profession of religion. I felt very anxious to have some conversation with Mr. P—— about his eternal interests; and for this purpose visited him frequently. I thought I could discover the plainest indications in his countenance, of a deep concern for himself, and I longed to point him to the Saviour, whose loving kindness had so lately made my heart glad. But his father, (oh, what an abuse of language!) his father, upon my first visit, gave me plainly to understand, that it was not only his wish, but it was also the wish of S——, that nothing should be said to him on the subject of religion. His hope, thought I, differs widely from mine. He is so sure of salvation, so much in love with the Saviour, that he does not wish to talk about them! One time when I visited him, I had succeeded in finding my way into his room before his father had seen me. But I had no sooner seated myself, than he made his appearance. He immediately began to remark, very flippantly, on the delightful prospects before his dying son S——; and that he was going the way of all the earth, and soon to meet all, where sickness and sorrow never come. I could not help saying within myself, as I gazed on his emaciated countenance, "That gloom, and desponding, and horror, which appear so manifest, are the last marks that I should consider indications of rest in Jesus." I left him, and returned to my school, shuddering at the thought, that men will indulge a hope which they dare not examine! I could hear from him occasionally, but always heard he was failing. He gave no signs of a change in his views or feelings to any one, but continued to cling to that system (unless this is another abuse of words) in which he had been so thoroughly indoctrinated. All the directions he gave in regard to his death, and all the remarks he made about it, were nearly comprehended in his last request; which was, that no funeral sermon should be preached at his interment. He said, he did not want to have any body scared to heaven by a funeral sermon!

The hour at length arrived which was to terminate his earthly career, and settle for ever the question of his interest in Christ. I was at the house in the early part of the evening, on an errand. As no one invited me into the room where he was dying, and because I did not feel as if I could see him die, I retired without seeing him. I had occasion to return, about ten o'clock in the evening, and was requested to go into the house, which I did not intend, having learned that he was yet alive. I however consented. There were many present, both friends and neighbours. Of his companions there were eight or ten, who were leaning on the same visionary foundation; and were here witnessing its whole solidity. At one moment he would beseech them to shoot him; and then again he would ask them to pray for him. But alas! this was a language they had never learned!

I sat down in an adjoining room, and began to converse with one who gave me the above particulars, and who added, "It is a hard task to see him die." While we were here conversing, the father of the dying man came to me, and asked me if I would go in and pray with S——; "for," said he, "he is dying—and—and—he has been asking us to pray for him!" This was placing me in circumstances of peculiar trial. The language of prayer, I had used but a few days, at most. The thought that he had refused to that hour, to have any one pray for him, rushed upon me suddenly; the recollection of what his father had said to me; the presence of six or eight, who were determined to build on the same sand, which they saw washing away before their eyes; and, above all, I could not lose sight of the awful undertaking—to plead the cause of one in his situation! I thought there ought to be an angel, or perhaps, a higher being still, to intercede in such a case. In this situation I sat motionless and silent, till the eyes of all in the room were turned on me, and I felt as if there was nothing of me. I doubted whether I could command my tongue sufficiently to pronounce the name of God. At length, however, I consented.

As I entered the room, he fixed his eyes on me; and he seemed as if he would look me through. Not a groan—not a sigh—not a motion, was heard or seen. He watched me with inexpressible interest and attention, till I fell on my knees close to his bed. How long before I broke silence, I am unabled to say; but my feelings at that time will probably be the last thing I shall forget. I thought surely he was dead; and I dared not open my eyes to see. Still I heard nothing from him; all was hushed. But the very instant I pronounced the name of God, he shrieked out, and sprang as if he were coming out of his bed. What think you, dear reader, were the feelings of a poor mortal, in my condition, when I heard him say, with a groan that seemed as if it would wake the dead—"Oh, pray all of you!" I commended him, in the name of our Lord Jesus, to the mercy of God; left him, & in a few moments heard he was dead. I thought of Young's remark at the close of a similar scene, with dying Altamont, "If this is a man of pleasure—what is a man of pain?"

From the Annapolis Republican.

FROM LIBERIA.

The United States schr. Shark has returned, after landing Dr. Randall, agent of the American colony in Africa, at Monrovia. We have been favoured with the perusal of letters from the Doctor, to his friends in this city. He is in good health, and highly gratified with the appearance of affairs in the colony. We have been indulged so far as to take a few extracts, which will be read with pleasure by the friends of colonisation:—

Monrovia, *Jan.* 6, 1829.

The wealth and trade of this place are much greater than I had imagined. We have at least six or eight small decked vessels belonging to the colony, which carry on a profitable trade up and down the coast; and I have since my arrival licensed two schooners, the one of thirty, and the other forty tons, to carry on our coasting trade. The situation of our colony is one of the best on the coast, as a general depot for the African trade; and if the United States government will defend and foster the port of Monrovia, (whatever they may feel disposed to do for the colonisation scheme), the African trade will become immensely important. This little place has, during the present year, with its small capital, exported African produce to the amount of seventy or eighty thousand dollars, besides affording facilities to American vessels, trading on the coast, to an amount three times as great. It should be recollected, that this trade has been entirely created by the establishment of this colony; and the United States has heretofore derived those articles from Europe, which they now get from this coast in exchange for their own productions.

Besides an abundance of beef, and all the different kinds of poultry which we have in the United States, we have much game, and a variety of fine fruit, such as you never enjoy in perfection in the United States. I have in my garden here, some hundreds of pine apples, advancing rapidly to perfection, which will supply me abundantly during the whole season with that delicious fruit. The situation of the town of Monrovia is most delightful.

The climate is really very fine. Though this is the hot season, I have not yet suffered with heat; the sea and land breezes alternating and keeping up a current of air. This is considered here the most sickly season; but so far there has been but little disease. There are now six or seven whites in the town, five or six of whom have been here more than a month, and there is not a case of disease among them. Dr. Mechlen, who attends to the sick, tells me that he has under his care no case of fever.

I found the settlements on the river St. Paul much more advanced than I had expected to find them. The people have good houses, and farms stocked with every thing necessary for their subsistence. The great advantage that this country has over the United States, for a race of people so improvident as the blacks, is, that they have always a crop on hand, and no one can want for provision at any season. Nature is so bountiful, that a few days' work will afford subsistence for a whole year, and there being no cold weather, they require little for clothing and shelter.

The baptist church is the best attended, and has the best preacher; but the methodist church has a respectable congregation, and a tolerable preacher, a Mr. M'Gill, from Baltimore. The American part of the population here are very religious and moral, and the force of their example is extending rapidly among the natives. The recaptured Africans from the United States, whom I have under my charge, as United States agent, although they were in Georgia but one year, and have been in this colony but fifteen or sixteen months, have been entirely weaned from their savage dispositions and propensities. They are now comfortably fixed on their farms, and are well dressed in the American costume. They have built a church, which they attend regularly, and prove, in a striking manner, the great pliability of the African character, and their susceptibility of moral and religious improvement.

From the Richmond Visitor & Telegraph.

REV. JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Union Theological Seminary,
Sabbath evening, March 29, 1829.

My dear Sir—We have just witnessed the departure of a Christian, of an eminent Christian, from this world of trial, to that of everlasting rest—the Sabbath which is eternal in the heavens. The Rev. James B. Taylor, after months of severe suffering, now suffers no more. He died this evening, about half past six o'clock, having not yet completed his 28th year.

He was born in Middle-Haddam, Connecticut; and was intended for the business of a merchant; but having embraced the religion of Christ, he determined to change his profession, and become a minister of the gospel. His college education was obtained at Princeton; his theological at New-Haven. He had just finished his preparatory studies, and obtained license to preach the gospel, when a disease under which he had previously suffered much, compelled him to suspend ministerial labours, then barely commenced, and seek a milder climate.—Every measure, however, which skill and affection could suggest, proved inefficacious. He languished for about three months after his arrival at the seminary; and two hours ago breathed his last; far from home, but near to heaven.

Mr. Taylor was a young man, admirably fitted to be useful in the ministry. To a fine person, a sweet yet powerful voice, and a cultivated mind, he added piety, benevolence, humility, zeal and devotedness to his profession, such as I have rarely observed united in one individual.

I do not know that I have ever seen any person so entirely desirous as he was, to preach the gospel. It seemed to be the only object for which he wished to recover his health, or to live. His peculiar fitness for the sacred office appears from *this;* that he had a remarkable faculty of winning the affections of those with whom he held intercourse; and *this*, that while he was pursuing his studies, he was made the instrument of bringing perhaps more persons to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, than others have done in the ministrations of many years. During his sickness many letters came to him, expressive of the most devoted attachment; and reminding him of the blessing which had, in several places attended his labour of love.

For a considerable time during his sickness, his debility was so great, that he required unremitted attention day and night; but yet they to whose lot it fell to nurse him in his last hours, so far from being wearied out by the labour, considered it a privilege to be near him. And their testimony is, that his conversation gave them more enlarged ideas than they ever had before of christian experience; and more distinct conceptions of the power and preciousness of religious truth.

From the time he came among us, to the last moments of life, his faith did not fail, nor even falter, nor did a cloud intercept his view of heaven. It would require a volume, to record his various expressions of love, joy and triumph. And all the same, whether he had hopes of recovery, or felt that he soon must die. The full exercise of reason was granted him until the last. And when death came, although as fully sensible of it, as any who attended him, yet his spirit was as calm as a "summer evening," and he remarked that he "had endeavoured to live in such a way, that when he came to die, he should have nothing to do but to die." About five minutes before his death, he said, "Farewell to you all, and farewell to the earth!" Then after a short time, addressing a beloved friend who was supporting him, he said with great emphasis, "*Strive! Strive!!*" His friend asked, "Strive to do what?" "To enter into the kingdom of heaven." These were his last words. His ruling passion was strong in death; to the very last moment, he wished to preach the gospel.

Thus died this excellent young minister. How mysterious, that in the present urgent wants of the church, one so gifted and qualified, should be cut down just after he became ready to enter the pulpit! But he, perhaps, was called for, to perform higher services for his Master, in the church triumphant, than can be rendered by mortal man in this militant state. And we shall see, hereafter, that all things in regard to him, were ordered by that Lord and Saviour, to whom he had consecrated himself, in soul, body and spirit, for time and eternity. Indeed, our departed brother wished both to live here, and to depart hence, for the same great object; that he might serve him, whom he felt to be his Father, in heaven. The thought and the hope of heaven were delightful, because there, he could serve perfectly and constantly. But it seemed to be no matter of anxiety to him, where he was, if he only could be doing something for his redeeming Lord; and he once very joyfully remarked, after expressing a strong wish to preach the gospel—"But heaven is no place for idleness. I shall be doing something there, to serve my heavenly Father." Let not his friends, when they hear of his death, "sorrow as those who have no hope." He sleeps in Jesus; and though his heart overflowed with the tenderest affection to his relatives when adverting to the circumstance of dying at a distance from home, he frequently said, "I shall soon see them again: We shall meet before long in heaven." May they all live as he lived, and die with the same hope which supported him, in his last protracted sufferings, and through his mortal conflict!

In extreme haste, your's, truly, R.

From the Rochester Observer.

CATECHISM.

Question.—To whom belongs the guilt of profaning the Sabbath, by the transportation of the mail on that holy day?

Answer.—It belonged to the whole nation, while none protested against it. But since the late movements, it belongs to those who justify the practice, continue in it, or will not use their influence to procure the repeal of the law.

2.—How shall the people clear themselves of this sin?

Ans.—By repentance and reformation. They must hate it as a sin against God, and call upon their servants, the rulers of the people, to remove it; and if they refuse, we must still continue our efforts by praying, reasoning, and remonstrating, "and never be weary in well doing," while this great national sin remains. D.

A HINT FOR PARENTS.

A little girl six years of age, belonging to our Sunday school, was repeating the fifth commandment. Her teacher endeavoured to explain to her in what manner she was to honour her parents. "You must honour your parents by obeying them," said the teacher. "Oh ma'am," exclaimed the little girl, "I cannot keep that commandment." "Why cannot you keep it, my dear?" "Because, ma'am, when my mother tells me to do one thing, my father tells me to do another. Now just before I came here, (it was on a private visit to her teacher, and on a week day), my mother told me to stay up stairs and learn my lesson, and my father told me to come down and play. Now how could I obey them both? No, no, (closing her little hands, as if in despair), no, no, ma'am, it is impossible for me ever to keep that commandment."—*Am. S. S. Mag.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Christian Observer.

CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND FOR PROPHETIC DISCUSSION.

Another annual conference has been held, of various clerical and lay individuals, who have devoted much attention to the subject of prophecy. The following seven subjects were discussed. What light is thrown upon the purposes of God, by his revelations, previous to the giving of the law? by the law given to the children of Israel? by the history of the Jews as a nation? in the gospels and the acts of the Apostles? and in the epistles of the New Testament? the structure of the Apocalypse; and the signs of the times, as connected with unfulfilled prophecy.

The sentiments of the conference are stated as follows, in a respectable periodical journal, (The Record):—

"Amidst the variety of sentiment which was expressed as to the period of the millennium, there was one point, in which all, with one voice, concurred; we mean, in the certainty that judgments must first come on the earth; that these judgments will be, while they last, of a most awful and portentous character; and that it seems probable that they will begin with the protestant nations, as having been the most highly favoured. There was another point, in which, we also understand, there was a general coincidence of sentiment, namely, that the very efforts which have been making for the diffusion of the gospel are preparing the world for judgment, although they will, at the same time, redound to the glory of God, and operate as a testimony against those by whom his word is rejected; that men have been too exclusively accustomed to regard the gospel as "the savour of life unto life," without also remembering, that, to others, it is "the savour of death unto death;" that this view of the subject manifests the necessity of great solemnity of mind in engaging in the great works of christian philanthropy, so popular in the present day, and the necessity of well considering the means which are employed to forward certain important objects, lest the Lord refuse to bless these means in the way intended, and so that while his word shall not return unto him void, those very means should take effect in a way very different from what is expected by their promoters, lest they should prove to the world a curse, rather than a blessing—a message of condemnation, rather than the gospel of mercy."

We leave these statements as we find them, to the deliberation of our readers. We have been recently animadverted upon, in print, by a respected individual, because we indulge the cheerful hope that a bright day is beaming upon the world, and that our Bible, Missionary and Education Societies are messengers of mercy, rather than of wrath; tho' doubtless messengers of wrath they are—as are all blessings abused—to those who abuse them. But that hope we still do indulge; and while we mourn over the defects which may belong to our religious societies, or their promoters, and earnestly desire their perfection, most joyfully still do we hail them as instruments in the hands of God for great and increasing good; a "blessing," and not a "curse;" for "mercy," and not—except by abuse—for "condemnation."

THE CHOCTAWS.

The following article from the Missionary Herald, will be read with lively interest:—

In order that the following narrative [by Mr. Kingsbury, dated Mayhew, January 28, 1829] may be better understood, it may be stated that the Choctaw nation is divided into three districts, each of which has a principal chief elected by the people; and that each of these districts is divided into many smaller portions, over each of which a headman or captain presides, who is elected by the people of his clan.

Prevailing Attention to Religion.

For more than a year past, there has been manifested in these parts of the nation, where it was enjoyed, an increasing disposition to hear religious instruction. In the neighbourhood of Black creek, about forty miles below Elliot, where our lamented brother Hooper bestowed his last labours, a very general seriousness prevailed at the time of his death.

But the most marked and general attention to the subject of religion, and one which has given a new impulse to the cause among the Choctaws, commenced under the labour of our methodist brethren in the south-west part of the nation. At a general meeting, convened in July or August, expressly for religious instruction, and which with propriety might be called a camp-meeting, six or seven Choctaw men became deeply impressed, while listening to a simple statement of the crucifixion of our Saviour. A large meeting was held in October, at which there was a very great and general excitement, and the effects produced on many were truly remarkable and happy. Some who before were violent opposers of the gospel became its zealous friends. At these two meetings, and subsequently, some hundreds have manifested a desire to be instructed in the gospel. A number of these give good evidence of piety; and it is peculiarly gratifying, that among them are several of our former scholars. In respect to some of these, we had despaired of any advantage arising to themselves or others, from their education. Now there is a prospect that they will become teachers of schools, interpreters, and perhaps preachers of the gospel to their nation.

It is worthy of notice, that, at the commencement of the above work, the old men, whom once it was supposed nothing could move, were the first affected; and all, with one exception, were the captains of clans. When these warriors, whose cheeks had never before been wet with tears, were ridiculed because they wept, they replied, "It is not the hand of man that has made us weep: It is our Maker that has caused it. You never saw us weep for what man could do to us, but we cannot withstand God. If your Maker should deal with you as he has with us, you would weep too." These are now persons of prayer, and appear to be new creatures.

This work of grace has carried with it such convincing evidence, that almost all have been constrained to acknowledge it the work of God. One of the principal chiefs, an enlightened man, and formerly no ways disposed to favour such a work, has been entirely convinced that no other than the almighty God had power to produce such a change in the Choctaws. He now spends much time at religious meetings and on other occasions, in making known the gospel to his people. Some very unusual and remarkable means seemed to be required in the case of the Choctaws, to overcome their prejudices, and to arouse them to an attention to the gospel. Such means it is conceived infinite wisdom has employed in relation to the above mentioned religious excitement.

On the last Sabbath in December, the sacrament was administered at Elliot. The chief of that district (the south-west) was present, and twice addressed the people, very appropriately and earnestly, on the great subject of religion, recommending them to attend to the great salvation offered in the gospel. Much seriousness was manifested, and some were anxious to know what they should do to be saved. The next day, the chief, with one of the brethren, went to a place fourteen miles distant, where a council was to be held. A number of young people had also assembled on the occasion for a Christmas dance. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, before all had supped. The captain, at whose house we were then assembled, then invited all to the cabin that had been provided for us. It was literally filled, and also the piazza. After a short discourse, which was interpreted, the chief addressed them for an hour and a quarter, explaining to them the gospel, and inviting them to receive it. There was a patient, respectful, and solemn attention. On the first Sabbath in January, there was a general meeting at Hebron. This was a very solemn season. A number appeared deeply impressed with a sense of their sins, and some who had previously been awakened, expressed a hope of an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus. On the Sabbath following, a meeting was held at Ai-ikhunna, which was thought to be as solemn and interesting as the preceding. On both these occasions the chief of this district was present, and spoke much and to the purpose. It is a remarkable fact, and one which ought greatly to encourage the friends of missions, that two of the highest chiefs in the nation are now personally and zealously & effectually labouring to communicate the gospel to their people.

From the Pittsburgh Christian Herald.

NEW-ORLEANS.

This city contains during the winter about 50,000 inhabitants. Out of this number not more than 120 are members of any church, not including the Catholics. Part of those that are members go to balls, theatres, and all fashionable amusements, and are therefore doing an immense injury to the cause and progress of vital godliness. They stand about thus:—In the presbyterian church about 51 communicants: In the methodist church about 50: In the episcopal church about 15.

The number of persons who attend preaching in this city, during the *best weather*, cannot exceed one thousand, and generally not more than one half that number.

We have five Sabbath schools, in which we have perhaps three hundred children. One Bible Class of 40 members. This constitutes about the whole *machinery* on the side of God.

There are two catholic churches; and more than one half of the inhabitants are polluted with all the abominations of the "man of sin." This religion, and this people, press upon us like a *mighty incubus;* and some even of our own professors are more or less tainted with their *horrible looseness.*

Satan has here his strong hold. We have two theatres of a most iniquitous character. The French theatre is open every Sabbath night, and more than usually well attended on that evening. We have almost every week, what are called *masquerades,* where all sorts of people are mingled together, and under their disguises hold most iniquitous intercourse. There are *six immense gambling houses,* each of which pays a sum of five thousand dollars per annum for license, to the Legislature. These are the *great guns* of the devil. But time will not permit to enumerate the smaller. Oh! with what an eye of vengeance and anger, must the Son of God look down at his mercy slighted, his name derided, his atoning blood despised, and his children hooted at. My spirit has no rest in this land of darkness and crime. The tears, and groans, and sighs of the poor captive blacks, are enough to sink those who occasion them to the lowest point among the *damned.* But it avails nothing to mourn. Faith strong as that of Abraham; love high as that of the Seraphim; action resolute and steady as that of Paul; and eloquence heavenly as that of Apollos, is here needed.

Efforts have been made of late to purify the church—to draw the line where Christ draws it, and to exclude from our little company *all* who will not take a decided stand for the *Lord of Hosts.* God seems to smile upon our efforts thus far. Some of our meetings for the last week have been solemn. Oh, that we may not be mistaken as to these omens.

Kentucky.—The following resolutions, says the Western Luminary, have been carried into effect, by a church within the bounds of the Synod of Kentucky, having about 240 members, ten of whom are ruling elders:—

1. *Resolved,* That the members of this church be divided into sections, and that a particular section be assigned to each one of the elders of the church.

2. *Resolved,* That it be the duty of each elder to visit the members assigned to him, at least once in every three months, for the purpose of exhorting, warning, encouraging, and instructing them.

3. *Resolved,* That it be his duty to exhort them to the faithful discharge of their duties; that he enquire of heads of families, whether they be in the habit of family worship? whether they instruct their families in God's word? and of individuals, whether they pray in secret?

4. *Resolved,* That he take a general oversight of them; that he see that they attend the public worship of God; that they bring their children (so far as circumstances will admit) to meeting, to the Sabbath school, and to be *catechised;* and in all cases when he is aware of a neglect of duty, that he exhort the delinquent to the performance of that duty; in cases of offence, that he see the offending members as soon as possible, and deal with them as directed by the Saviour, Matt. xviii, 15—17: And in fine, as a faithful ruler in the house of God, that he exercise a kind and anxious watch over his brethren.

5. *Resolved,* That farther to promote the interests of this church, this session meet once at least in every three months; when each elder shall report the progress he has made in the discharge of the duties assigned him, and what encouragement he has had in his labours.

6. *Resolved,* That there be, and hereby is appointed and set apart one day, in every three months, for special prayer and supplication to almighty God, for the salvation of the children of the congregation; and also for the purpose of catechising them.

Egypt.—The prime minister of the Pacha, who is an Armenian, and who has heretofore expressed himself strongly against those of his brethren, who, from reading the scriptures, have been led to embrace a purer faith, is now himself reading the holy scriptures with a diligence, and inquiring of the missionaries concerning the truth, with a seriousness, which inspires the hope, that, by the grace of God, he may become useful to his nation.—*Miss. Her.*

Romish Miracles.—A Paris journal states, that the forty days' prayer throughout the kingdom, which commenced on the 8th November, in pursuance of orders given by the archbishops and bishops of the different dioceses, were so calculated as to close on the 7th of December, because that day was the anniversary of the miraculous appearance of a luminous cross at Migne, in 1826. The Pope had been in the mean time applied to for a bull, to declare this appearance to have been a real miracle; and this bull was to have been kept secret till the anniversary of the 17th, and then published simultaneously in all parts of the kingdom. The Pope, upon receiving the application, sent for the most skilful chemists and natural philosophers of Rome; and upon learning from them that they could produce a similar cross, either in the room or in the open air, exclaimed, "As long as I fill the holy chair, not a line shall be published in favour of the juggling at Migne." "Thus," adds the Constitutionnel, "the forty days devotions of the Archbishop of Paris and other prelates will close, without the lustre from which the congregation imagined they should derive great advantage."

Tracts among Roman Catholics.—An agent of the American Tract Society writes from the western part of Pennsylvania to a friend in Ohio, as follows:—

"The latter part of my course has been among the Roman Catholics. In the county of ——, is a space of about 20 miles by 10, entirely settled with them. I visited about 20 families. Except in one instance, tracts were thankfully received, as they never had seen a tract before. I had to call them *religious books.* Many of these people cannot read at all. I visited their priest. I told him, that I wished to excite an inquiry among the people, on the most important of all subjects. He said that his people were well satisfied with their religion, and that to make them doubt was to do them an immense injury; for the scripture says, "He that doubteth is damned." "If he *eat,*" added I. "You might as well quote for scripture, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou." Besides, does it follow, that he who does not doubt is safe?" "Ah, it is the plain declaration of your your own bible," said he. "He that doubteth is damned." Show me the passage. Taking the Vulgate, he asked if I knew in which of the gospels it was. He was referred to the epistles, where he searched for it in vain, till he gave up the pursuit. On being shown the passage in Romans xiv, 23. he flew off upon some other topic. I was forcibly reminded of Matt. xv, 14, and left him "The way to be saved," which he promised to read."—*Western Intelligencer.*

An Appeal promptly answered.—In our last number of the Missionary, was inserted the "interesting appeal" of the Rev. Mr. Bergen, for $100 to aid in the erection of a church in Springfield, Illinois. The Treasurer has since received the following note, enclosing $25 of the sum required:—

"*Dear Sir*—Having read Mr. Bergen's interesting "appeal," I hasten to send you the enclosed, towards complying with his moderate request. I remember his faithfulness at Bottle-Hill, and sincerely hope he may be made the happy instrument of much good to the people of Springfield."

Since the above was handed in, another individual has pledged the remaining $75; so that we are permitted to say that the $100 is *now ready* to the order of Mr. B. as soon as we are assured that it is needed by the people of Springfield to *finish* the building, which we understand they are taking measures to commence.—*Home Miss.*

Another Offer.—The Richmond Visitor mentions, that an offer has been made by Mr. L. Munsell, corresponding secretary of the Kentucky Colonisation Society, to pay into the treasury of that Society within three years, the sum of $300, provided ninety-nine other persons in that state will do the same.

HOME MISSIONS.

Missionaries Wanted.——Rev. A. Pomeroy writes from Gallipolis, Ohio, that he had lately assisted in forming four auxiliaries of the American Home Missionary Society: One in Clinton county, one in Clermont county, one in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, and one in Madison and Union counties. The subscription amount in all to $1,153.

"Here," says he, "I closed my exertions; not for want of urgent solicitations to go further, or prospects of success equally certain; but for no other reason than for fear of giving encouragement for more missionaries than the Parent Society could furnish. Other places were visited, and the promise left, that if men can be obtained, they shall receive further attention. The ground now passed over can be only partially supplied by the very arduous labours of four able men. To each of these societies other congregations might have been added, and some were anxious for it, so that each would have called for the entire services of two missionaries; *but where can they be obtained?* I repeat the pledge given by your agents last year, that, with the assistance of our Master, auxiliary societies shall be formed for all the missionaries you can send us. The Societies for which I plead, are, all of them, places of *importance* and *promise.* They embrace six feeble and destitute churches."

Catholics in Missouri.—From a correspondent of the Home Missionary, dated March 9, 1829:—

"The Jesuits are making rapid strides here in their usual way, building chapels, school-houses, and establishing nunneries. Large contributions, by protestant people, or those who have been educated as such, are made to erect those buildings, and many are sending their children to these schools, and the Jesuits are sending forth their young priests as missionaries."

REVIVALS.

What is the present state of the churches generally in the western districts of this state? There is a great excitement on the subject of the Sabbath, and on that of Temperance. There are other excitements to some extent. But why is it that the christian public must lose sight of the *immediate* salvation of souls, in order to accomplish objects of less importance? These ought we to do, and not leave the other undone. These exterior things, important as they certainly are, ought to be accomplished with efforts almost of a spontaneous character, while the whole affections of the soul are left to dwell on the mighty themes of salvation—the salvation of those immediately around us, as well as of the unnumbered millions of our race. Yet Christians learn to sit down at ease in external things, satisfied that they are *busying* themselves in the cause, no matter how.

Principality of Wales.—We have formerly noticed the existence of the revivals in Wales. The London Evangelical Magazine, for February, presents the following extracts of letters from gentlemen in that principality:—

"About the commencement of the year 1828, a remarkable revival of religion manifested itself at a place called Caio, in the upper part of the county of Carmarthen, which soon spread itself to the adjoining congregations of Kilcwyn, Pannau, Llansadwrn, Llansawel, Landovery, &c. In the course of the year, the addition of members to these and other congregations or churches in the same county, including a few on the borders of Breconshire, have been—to the Calvinistic Methodists, upwards of 1,800; to the Independents, 1,450; and to the Baptists, 445. The increased number of additions to the independent churches is confined in this statement, to the county of Carmarthen; but it adds, that their churches in the county of Brecon have also been highly favoured by an increase of members; how many, has not been ascertained. This revival continues even to this day, to break out in other places in the above-mentioned counties; and within the last two or three months, Glamorganshire, too, has pataken of the glorious outpouring; for in this short period, at a place called Morriston, in the neighbourhood of Swansea, 250 have joined the Calvinistic Methodists, and about an equal number have been united to the Independents. It is still extending powerfully, and has lately visited Swansea, Neath Lansamlet, and other places in that county.

"In former revivals, frequent instances have been known of children being persecuted by their ungodly parents, or wives by their husbands, or husbands by their wives, for joining themselves to the christian societies; but now instances have occurred of young people, under the influence of convictions, having by the advice of religious friends, asked their parents whether they would give their consent to their joining a christian church; and they have cheerfully granted them leave, with tears gushing from their eyes, and grieving that they themselves were not similarly affected. Nothing is known as very particular or extraordinary preceding this wonderful visitation. Prayer meetings were regularly held in most of the favoured churches; generally early on the Sabbath morning, and one night in the week besides, where many an earnest supplication was made to a throne of grace for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. In these places great attention has also been paid to the Sunday schools, where not only children have been taught to read, but young people, also, have been instructed in the doctrines of the gospel."

Mr. Davis, the minister of Salem chapel, Landovery, writes as follows:—

"At a monthly meeting of the independent or congregational ministers, lately held in this neighbourhood, the subject of the late wonderful revivals of religion in our churches, and which, I am happy to say, is still in a great measure enjoyed amongst us, was brought under discussion. We have great reason to thank God for those refreshing showers; and we still hope for a more abundant harvest. Upwards of thirty-five churches of the independent denomination, in the eastern part of Carmarthen, and the adjoining parts of Glamorgan and Breconshire, have, during this year, been graciously visited."

Clarkson, Monroe Co. N. Y.—Extract of a letter from Rev. B. J. Lane, dated March 6, 1829:—

"Since I came to this place, the Lord has graciously poured out his Spirit, and between twenty and thirty have been added to the church, as the fruits of the revival. The church is now, indeed, "looking forth" in the majesty of grace, and becoming "terrible to her enemies." Several men of respectability and talents, have been recently added to our number."—*Home Miss.*

Mendon, Monroe Co.—Extract of a letter from Rev. W. Jones, dated March 8. 1829:—

"A little more than a year ago, a dark and almost cheerless night of spiritual despondency hung over the prospects of this people. The church, amounting (and those mostly females) to about the number of Christ's disciples, were, and had long been, without the administration of the gospel. No meetings for prayer or conference were known among them. Here and there one, it seems, with harps unstrung, were silently mourning, and praying, and weeping along the cold streams of Babylon, over the desolations of Zion.

"At this crisis a few persons of steady habits became alarmed for the morals of the rising generation, and accordingly succeeded in establishing a small bible class and Sabbath school; but as the teachers themselves were destitute of experimental religion, their instructions commenced and closed without prayer. While thus engaged, the same truths which they were endeavouring to communicate to the minds of others, were, by the Holy Spirit, applied to their own, and they began to inquire "*what shall we do?*" Here God began a work, which has resulted in the hopeful conversion and church membership of all the teachers, I believe, and most of the taught, besides many others. As fruits, mostly of this revival, forty-one have united with the presbyterian church. Others still linger in the plain, where the judgment of God may soon overtake them. In reviewing the past year, well may we, with heartfelt humility, exclaim, "*What hath God wrought!*"

Massachusetts.—A friend informs us, that the revival continues in New-Bedford and Dartmouth, and is becoming powerful in Mattapoisett.—*N. Y. Obs.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: APRIL 28, 1829.

The Movements of the Day.—We do not envy the man, or the Christian, that can look with indifference upon the mighty movements that are making at the present day, for renovating the world. As we cast a rapid glance over christendom, we see the whole population in motion. The spirit of reform has gone forth; and there is no evil, how much so ever it may have been sanctioned by custom, or by the united voice of the land, but what a remedy is devised; and no sooner devised, than some who are mighty in faith resolve that it shall be applied, till the evil is driven from the land.

Until within a short period, the christian world were slumbering over the vast moral waste, that lay spread out before them; and who at that time, in all our beloved Zion, felt that Christians were bound to send the bread of life to those who were sitting in the region of darkness, and in the shadow of death? What voice was there heard to plead the cause of much injured Africa? How long had the good man been compelled to witness the increasing violations of the Sabbath, with only the gloomy prospect that this tide of iniquity which was sweeping through our land could not be stayed? Intemperance, too, had long been making its ravages, without even a distant prospect that a remedy could be found, which would expel from our nation this blighting curse, and restore it to its former healthful state. But a few master spirits have arisen; a remedy has been devised, and it will, we doubt not, prove effectual.

We said we did not envy the man, or the Christian, that could look upon these movements, without feeling his soul stirred within him. But if we do not greatly misjudge, there are multitudes who bear the name of Christ, that see no form or comeliness in all these efforts; and so far as their example and influence are concerned, do much to impede the glorious work of reformation. This may by many be thought to be no crime; but there is already too much light for a man even to hesitate without incurring guilt.

Let it also be remembered, that it is not only a day of action, but of decision also; and he who would affect to be so prudent as to assume neutrality, will most assuredly throw his influence into the scale of the enemy: for there is no neutral ground upon which the Christian can plant his foot. He may attempt it; but it will be at the hazard of his peace, if not at the peril of his soul.

South-Russia.—The German Missionary Society, evangelical—Dr. Blumhardt, of Basle, secretary—employ, it seems, eighteen missionaries in the south of Russia, stationed chiefly in German colonies, in the midst of a Mahometan population. The Emperor has lately afforded them "considerable encouragement." "The privilege has been granted," says the secretary, "to disseminate the word of God in all the provinces between the Black and the Caspian seas, among such tribes as have not yet been converted to christianity." A printing-press has been erected, and placed under the direction of a young Tcherkessian, who was instructed by the missionaries at Astrachan. There is also a school establishment on the English plan. The Armenians treat the missionaries with the greatest kindness. "They all expressed their joy, that the Christians at the west are taking so deep an interest in the enlightening of their nation, and implore the blessing of God upon their work." The patriarch and priests were also very kind. Who can foretel what results are yet to be produced from these stations?

Wolff, the Missionary.—The London Jewish Expositor, for February, contains letters from Mr. Wolff, in Egypt, dated October and November last, which mention the conversion of a Jewish Rabbi. Mr. W. is subject to frequent diseases, and his life is much exposed by the climate.

"Remarkable it would be, (he says), if I were soon to die, that the Lord has revealed to me shortly before my death, or rather favoured me with a glimpse of the glory of his second advent on earth, and filled me with the conviction that I shall see him again in my flesh."

So it seems, that with all his zeal, he possesses something of a judaising spirit. He further says, in a reply to the Rector of the Propaganda, who accused him of being one of the "*cursed bible men,*" &c:—

"I am, my dear friend, a Jew, redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, whom I believe to be, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, my only God, and whom I consider to be my Saviour and my only High Priest, who was once offered for us all, to be an atonement for our sins; and I am, my dear sir, a Jew, who is called of the Lord to *lash the Gentile* Roman catholic and protestant churches, by telling them, as Paul told the Romans, (chap. xi), that *they shall be cut off, while the Jews will be grafted in again.*"

As to the *second* coming of the Messiah, in the capacity of an earthly prince, doubtless the Jews might be inclined to listen to such expectations, after waiting so many centuries for his appearing in this capacity. But whether the promulgation of such a sentiment is calculated to make sound converts to the faith, is quite another question. This sentiment is not, however, peculiar to Mr. W. It has some advocates in Germany, and some few in England.

Mr. Wolff, it seems, was for a while a catholic in sentiment. The following remarks, in near connection with the above, have reference to this circumstance:—

"Rome made me wander into a convent of friars, who prohibited me the reading of the scriptures. They taught me to flagellate myself, but not to preach the gospel of Christ; and besides this, I must confess that the doctrine of transubstantiation is an idolatrous doctrine, which I do not see revealed in scripture. Christ never said, "*Hic panis transubstantiatur in corpus meum;*" nor can I find in scripture the supremacy of the Pope, for Simon Barjona was a rock, (Petrus), i. e. the founder of the church of Christ, by his preaching at Jerusalem that Jesus was the Son of God; but he was never at the head of the apostles. Paul withstood him to the face. If Peter had been the superior of St. Paul, he would have punished him, as the Pope did me." * * * * *

"You speak very affectionately; but I do not know if I were to come to Rome, whether Cardinal della Somaglia would not put me, out of tender affection, into a dungeon, as the Patriarch of Mount-Lebanon did Asaad Shidiak, when converted to the truth; and he is now still in prison, put into it by his affectionate spiritual father. Just as Simon Gevris, Archbishop of Jezira told me, when I met him in Persia—"They have caught me by words sweet like honey, and given me to drink the cup of bitterness."

Anniversaries.—The following is a list of the principal religious anniversaries about to be celebrated in New-York and Philadelphia:—

General Union for promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath—New-York, May 12.
American Tract Society—New-York, May 13.
American Home Missionary Society—New-York, May 13.
American Bible Society—New-York, May 14.
Education Society—New-York, May 14.
American Jews Society—New-York, May 15.
Baptist General Convention—Philadelphia, April 29.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Philadelphia, May 21.
American Sunday School Union—Philadelphia, May 26.
Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church—New-York, June 3.
Missionary Society of Do. New-York, June 4.

New Tracts.—"The Logic and Law of Johnson's Report to the Senate, on Sabbath Mails:" "A supposed Law Case, with a conjectural opinion of the court," on the question whether public officers can be compelled to violate the Sabbath; and "the Rum-Drinking Christian," have just been published in this village. The two first were originally published in the New-York Journal of Commerce, and will, we think, be found an effectual antidote to Mr. Johnson's report; and we cannot but hope that all who love the Sabbath will not only read them, but aid in giving them an extensive circulation.—The one last mentioned is designed for those Christians, who take a little "for the stomach's sake;" and we should be pleased to see a copy in the hands of every Christian in the land.

They may be had at the Tract Depository, and at the bookstore of Hastings & Tracy.—They are sold at tract prices.

Sabbath School Literature.—It gives us pleasure to see, among several important resolutions recently adopted by the Princeton (N. J.) S. S. Union, the following tribute to our own Society:—

"*Resolved,* That we approve the zeal of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and of the Western Sabbath School Union, in their efforts to procure and publish Sabbath school books of intrinsic value and of lasting utility; that we will examine the works which they publish, and if we approve them, we will lend our influence to give them circulation."

Utica Academy.—We are requested to state, that the next term in this Academy will commence on the first Monday in May next.—Boarding for students may be had in the family of the Principal, or of the assistant.

Items.—An Italian tract, entitled "Novelty of Popery," issued by the London Society, has stirred up the priesthood, called forth a reply, and thus secured an increasing share of attention. The priests have condemned other tracts—one, for instance, because it represents Peter as having been a *married man.*

"The African Herald," a religious periodical, is issued by Mr. Miles, superintendent of the London Missionary station in South-Africa.—While only about 300 enjoy christian privileges at the Capetown station, there are in the vicinity nearly 12,000 Heathens and Mahometans.

Rev. J. M. Turner has been appointed Bishop of Calcutta, in place of Dr. James, dec'd.

The Scotch Presbyterians of Buenos-Ayres, are taking measures to procure the regular and permanent services of the established church of Scotland.

City missions have lately been established in Dublin, Belfast and Liverpool. They existed previously in Glasgow, Edinburgh and London.

The plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. for raising $100,000 for the Colonisation Society, has now nineteen subscribers.

For the Western Recorder.

UTICA BRANCH of the AM. TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts to the 20th of April.

Rome Auxiliary, F. Wright, Treas'r,	$ 4 31
Chittenango Aux'y, N. Cobb, Treas'r,	41 50
Manlius Aux'y, by Rev. R. Cushman,	10 00
Oren Wilbur, Lowville, donation,	1 00
Sabbath School at New-Hartford, for Tracts in the valley of the Mississippi,	2 00

Pressing calls are made upon this Depository, for Tracts, for gratuitous circulation, many of them of a nature calculated to awaken much sympathy. The want of means is our only apology for withholding assistance in such urgent cases.

The Board are desirous of bringing about a state of things, which will hereafter prevent the recurrence of such trying circumstances, both as relates to ourselves, and the individuals soliciting aid at our hands. We feel it to be our duty to extend the hand of charity to the destitute within our bounds. The plan we would adopt, and which will we trust commend itself to the benevolent, is to raise a fund for gratuitous purposes, through the subscriptions of life members. Ten dollars is the sum requisite for constituting a life member; and if every church blessed with the stated means of grace, and with the ability to sustain themselves, should make their pastor a life member, our object would be accomplished. Besides this, every pastor, by receiving half the amount of his subscription in tracts, would be furnished with the means of more extensive usefulness in his own immediate sphere. What church, then, would consider it a burden, to come forward and accomplish a work which will in the result convey gladness to so many of the abodes of misery, and furnish destitute brethren with the means of doing good.

The Board of the American Branch Tract Society have on their hands a responsible and laborious work. The sixteen adjacent counties, embraced in their field of operations, are full of interest, and demand constant and zealous efforts. These the Board are willing to bestow, and they cheerfully engage in the work. Thus far the richest rewards have attended them. But when they see so many destitute portions of their field calling for assistance, they feel that something more is needed than the mere good wishes of their brethren in this blessed cause.

Let every church in every county come forth to this work, according to their several abilities; and soon, dear brethren, we shall be able to tell you that your labour was not in vain in the Lord. Let this be done, and we may look for the abundant fruits of righteousness, in portions of our field which are now dry and desolate.

Are there not also many individuals, who might, without impoverishing themselves, become life members by their own subscription, or bestow this gratuity upon others, as a token of christian friendship, which can never be lost? We have been encouraged by several such donations, particularly in the county of Madison. Brethren, go and do likewise; and the God of grace and salvation will reward you a thousand fold.

E. VERNON, *Cor. Sec'ry,*
No. 145, Genesee st.

From the New-York Observer.

The undersigned invite clergymen visiting the city during the approaching anniversaries, to call at *Mr. John P. Haven's Bookstore,* in the American tract building, where they will be directed to places of accommodation, provided for them by the hospitality of our citizens.

Arthur Tappan, Moses Allen,
John Stearns, Ansel W. Ives,
Elisha Coit, Abijah Fisher,
Lowell Holbrook.

New-York, April 25, 1829.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The only business of importance which at present occupies the attention of the Legislature, relates to the renewal and incorporation of banks.

Saturday, April 18.—In Senate, the proceedings were unimportant.

In Assembly, the clerk was directed to write to the members absent without leave, or whose term of absence had expired, to return without delay.

The House agreed to a resolution from the Senate, instructing the state-prison commissioners to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a prison for female convicts.

The bills to *renew* the Albany Farmers' and Mechanics', and the Geneva banks, and to *incorporate* the Lockport and Ithaca banks, were read the third time and passed, by votes of from 95 to 107, in the affirmative.

Monday, April 20.—In Senate, the bills from the Assembly to *renew* the Mohawk, Troy, Albany Farmers' and Mechanics', and Geneva banks, and to *incorporate* the Monroe and Ithaca banks, passed the committee of the whole.

In the afternoon session, the bills from the Assembly, to *renew* the Auburn, Utica, New-York State (Albany), and Farmers' (Troy) banks, passed the committee of the whole.

In Assembly, the bills to *renew* the Auburn, Utica, New-York State, and Farmers' banks, were read the third time and passed; each having upwards of 100 votes in its favour.

The bill concerning the standard of measures of capacity, was also read the third time and passed.

In the afternoon session, the bills to *incorporate* the New-York Union and Livingston county banks, passed the committee of the whole.

Tuesday, April 21.—In Senate, the bills from the Assembly, to *renew* the Mohawk, Troy, Albany Farmers' and Mechanics', Geneva, and Auburn banks, and to *incorporate* the Monroe, Lockport, Ithaca, New-York Merchants' Exchange, and Yates county banks, were read the third time and passed; ayes from 22 to 26.

The bill to *incorporate* the Putnam county bank was lost, ayes 21—one less than the constitutional majority.

In Assembly, Mr. Savage, from a committee of eight, appointed to inquire as to the propriety of removing the seat of government, made a report, concluding with resolutions appointing commissioners, consisting of the most wealthy gentlemen in the village of Utica, and highly respectable in character, to make a survey of such site as they may think proper, and to report all such information as they may think of interest, to be laid before the next legislature, together with maps and plans for a state capitol. The report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The bills to *renew* the Newburgh bank, and to *incorporate* the Butchers' and Drovers' (New-York) and Genesee banks, were read the third time and passed; ayes 91 to 104.

The question then came up on agreeing with the committee of the whole in their report in favour of the bill to *renew* the New-York Union bank.

Mr. P. Van Beuren offered an amendment, to subject this bank to the same provisions as are the Mohawk and other banks which have passed.

After a long debate on the propriety of making any distinction between the New-York city and the other banks, the amendment was adopted; ayes 57, noes 50.

The report was then agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Edgerton offered the following:—

Resolved, That the attorney-general be requested to report to this house his opinion, whether the assent required to be filed by the president and cashier of any monied corporation, whose charter is extended under the provisions of the act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, and for other purposes, passed April 2, 1829, can be so filed, without the consent of every individual stockholder in such monied corporation.

Messrs. Mann and Paige opposed the resolution. It was a matter with which the legislature had nothing to do. It was an affair between the directors and stockholders.

Mr. Edgerton considered it to be of very great consequence. If it should be concluded that an individual stockholder could prevent the filing of this assent, it would shake these institutions to their centre. On a subject of such vital interest, the legislature should have every information.

Mr. Judd said a few words in favour of the resolution, when the mover consented that it be laid on the table, for the present.

In the afternoon session, the bills to *renew* the Middle District, Jefferson county, Albany, Columbia, Central, Catskill, Ontario, and Chenango banks, and to *incorporate* the Oneida, Troy Merchants' and Mechanics', Albany Canal, Buffalo, Livingston county, Schenectady, and Catskill Mechanics' banks, passed the committee of the whole.

Wednesday, April 22.—In Senate, the bill to authorise certain town officers of the town of Augusta, to compromise with the sureties of Joseph Harrison, collector of that town, was read the third time and passed.

The bills from the Assembly, to *renew* the New-York State and Farmers' banks, were read the third time and passed; ayes 24 and 25.

The Senate then considered the bill from the Assembly, to authorise the canal commissioners to lower the Oneida lake and improve the navigation of Oneida river. The question being upon its final passage, it was opposed at considerable length by Messrs. Todd and Livingston. Messrs. S. Allen and M'Martin were also opposed to some of the principles of the bill. It was supported by Messrs. Benton and Maynard; but without taking the question, was again laid on the table.

In Assembly the bills to *renew* the Middle District, Jefferson County, Albany, Columbia, Central, Catskill, Ontario, and Chenango banks, and to *incorporate* the Oneida, Troy Merchants' and Mechanics', and Albany Canal banks, were read the third time and passed; ayes from 90 to 107.

The bills to *incorporate* the Livingston county, Schenectady, and Catskill Mechanics' banks, were read the third time and *lost;* the first receiving 81, the second 71, and the third 76 votes; 86 being the constitutional majority.

In the afternoon session, the bills to incorporate the Otsego county, and Saratoga county banks, passed the committee of the whole.

Thursday, April 23.—In Senate, the bill authorising the canal commissioners to lower the Oneida lake, and to improve the navigation of the Oneida river, was recommitted to a committee of the whole.

The committee of the whole passed the first section of the bill for the appointment of a vice chancellor for the city of New-York.

In Assembly, the house proceeded to ballot for a committee of two members, on the part of the Assembly, to examine the Treasurer's accounts. On the first ballot, Mr. Johnson had 72 votes, and was declared to be elected.

Mr. Edgerton said he was not satisfied with the election of Mr. Johnson, because he was a political opponent. He was for giving places to his political friends in preference. He moved to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of having another ballot. But the Speaker said a ballot could not be reconsidered.

No other member having a majority of all the votes, a second ballot was taken; when Mr. Mann had 71 votes, and was also declared to be elected.

The bank bills rejected yesterday were reconsidered, and the bills laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the New-York National bank, passed the committee of the whole.

In the afternoon session, the bills to *incorporate* the Onondaga county, Hudson Farmers' & Manufacturers', Wayne county, Greenwich Manufacturers', Ogdensburgh, Madison county, Whitehall, and Oswego banks, were passed in committee of the whole.

The committee of the whole rose and reported on the bill to *incorporate* the Waterville Oneida co. bank.

Friday, April 24.—In Senate, the committee of the whole rejected the bill to appoint a vice-chancellor in the city of New-York; and passed the bill to renew the charter of the Oriskany manufacturing company.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill authorising the canal commissioners to lower the Oneida lake and improve the navigation of Oneida river. On motion of Mr. Todd, a substitute was adopted by the committee, directing the commissioners to remove the dam and other obstructions in the Oneida river, so as to reduce the lake to its former level; and repealing all the acts heretofore passed on that subject. The report, on motion of Mr. Maynard, was laid on the table.

In Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Owasco and Erie canal company, was read the third time and passed.

A number of bank bills were read the third time, and laid on the table, there being so few members present, as to render it unsafe to take the final vote upon them.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 23d of March, have been received by the late arrivals at New-York.

Great-Britain.—Catholic emancipation is the all-engrossing subject of public attention in the united kingdoms. On Thursday the 5th of March, Mr. Peele introduced in the House of Commons, the outlines of the plan adopted by the ministry, in the shape of resolutions. Mr. P. took this occasion to enter at great length into the defence of his own conduct in relation to the catholic question, and an exposition of the views of the government in proposing the measure which would be brought forward. After having given a history of the catholic claims since they were first agitated, to the last session of Parliament, and his reasons for remaining until that period, opposed to their concession, he said that at that period the house took a different view of the subject; and although it did not pass a bill, it agreed to a resolution favourable to the principle of adjustment. "Judging of the present with reference to the past, I felt that this house had fairly expressed the sense of the people, and that being decidedly in favour of the claims, it followed that they must, ere long, be conceded. Sir, it is a painful thing for any man to act in a way contrary to his preconceived opinions: Still more, when in doing so, he separates himself from his friends, and exposes himself to the charge of inconsistency. The events of the last six weeks may convince any one that it is no easy task. In the words of that magnificent passage of Dryden—

> "'Tis said with ease; but oh, how hardly tried
> By haughty souls, to human honour tied!
> O, sharp convulsive pangs of agonising pride!"

At this passage, it was observed that Mr. Peel seemed to be much agitated, and the House rang with cries of hear, hear.

The grand principle of the measure is the admission of the Catholics to the civil rights and privileges of the Protestants. It annihilates, with few exceptions, all political distinctions on account of religious creeds, and places the Roman Catholics, with respect to property, on a footing with the Dissenters. The episcopal titles and names now in use in the church of England, are not to be assumed by members of catholic churches; and the elective franchise is to be changed, by restricting the right of voting to freeholders of ten pounds, instead of forty shillings, yearly value.

The House adjourned on Friday morning, about one o'clock. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it again met, and the debate was continued with much warmth, until a late hour; when the House divided, and the vote was as follows:—For the resolutions, 348; against them 160. Majority for ministers, 188.

In the mean time, petitions continued to be poured into Parliament, for and against the catholic claims. One from Manchester, against them, was signed by 22,000 persons.

On Tuesday the 10th of March, Mr. Peel introduced his bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, which is published at length in the London papers. The Catholics are to be admitted by the operation of the bill, to all offices legislative and executive, which are the objects of ambition, and which confer power, with the exception of three, the office of Regent of the Kingdom, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor of Ireland; excluding them only from the offices connected with the church establishment of England.

On the 17th, upon the second reading of the bill, the vote was as follows: For the bill, 353; against it, 173; majority, 180. The house has 648 members; so that considerably more than a majority of the whole voted in favour of the bill.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th of March, the Earl of Winchelsea moved for a return of the number of the Roman Catholic clergymen in England and Ireland. He said he did this to show how greatly the Jesuits, who had been banished from other parts of Europe, had increased in England. He afterwards attacked the Duke of Wellington with some warmth, accusing him of an arbitrary attempt to change the constitution.

The Duke of Wellington replied, in regard to the motion, that no return could possibly be made of the Romish clergy in Ireland. As to his attempt to change the constitution, he believed the measures he proposed would strengthen the constitution; and added, that it was with his majesty's sanction that they had been brought forward, and that he was assured of the firm and cordial support of the throne.

A London paper of March 20, says—"The Duke of Wellington was very roughly handled on leaving the House of Lords last night. Several hundred persons surrounded his grace, and assailed him with opprobrious epithets, and every sort of discordant yelling. The Duke endeavoured, by spurring his horse, to escape from his tormentors but the effort was vain; they followed him to his residence in Downing street, and had it not been for the spirited exertions of the police, a large posse of whom had been placed in attendance, their dispersion would have been somewhat difficult."

On the 21st of March, a duel took place between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, in Battersea fields. The latter, it seems, published a letter, in which the Duke was accused of having heretofore stept forward as the public advocate of religion and morality, for the purpose of blinding the protestant and high church party, that he might the more effectually cloak his insidious designs for the infringement of the liberties of the nation, and the introduction of popery into every department of the state. The Duke demanded an acknowledgment; which was refused, and a challenge followed. The Duke fired first, but without effect. The Earl discharged his pistol in the air, and then made the acknowledgment required.

The number of catholic members whom the relief bill will send into Parliament from Ireland, will be *eighty-five;* and five more will be chosen in England. The English peers whom it will admit into the House of Lords, are the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Barons Stourton, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, Clifford of Chudleigh, and Stafford; besides which the two Scotch catholic Earls, Traquair and Newburgh, will be eligible to the upper house.

A considerable sensation had been created at Liverpool, by the trial and conviction of Mr. John Williams, a solicitor. His offence was having forged a deed purporting to be an indenture of demise, for securing the sum of 650 pounds to one Elizabeth Mather, on certain lands in the county of Chester. He was sentenced to death. The jury and the prosecutrix earnestly recommended him to mercy.

The papers mention the death of Sir Humphrey Davy, the celebrated chemist.

The average price of grain had again fallen in England, and the duty on imported grain had in consequence risen.

Russians and Turks.—The French papers have news from Constantinople to the 8th February. Izzat Mahomet, the late Captain Pacha, who was made Grand Vizier about three months before, had been required to resign the seals of his office. He has not, however, been formally disgraced. Redschid Pacha, celebrated for the capture of Missolonghi, and for putting down the insurrection of Ali Pacha, is appointed in his place.

Letters from Jassy to the 9th February, state, that the head-quarters of the Russian army was to be removed to the Danube the beginning of March. Therefore it was expected some decisive operations would immediately take place along the whole line of the Danube. There was no doubt that hostilities would be resumed.

Accounts from Odessa state that the most gigantic efforts are also making by Russia on the Asiatic side of the Sultan's dominions. It was thought, however, that the general operations of the Russian campaign against Turkey, would not open until the commencement of April.

Letters from Varna state, that no traces of the siege remained; that a court of justice composed of the principal inhabitants had been established, as well as two hospitals; and that one of the mosques having been turned into a church, divine service had been performed on St. Alexander's day, by Archbishop Philotheus; and the inhabitants had then, for the first time for centuries, heard the sound of christian bells.

Greece.—The French papers of the 13th of March, contain a report made by Gen. Church to the President of Greece, relating to the gallant rescue of 2,000 Greeks, kept in slavery by the Turks in the city of Vonizza. The enemy had fortified parts of the town, and kept up a constant fire from the castle, but without being able to prevent the success of the enterprise.

The Greeks under Ypsilanti are said to have occupied the Thermopylæ. It is still alledged in Constantinople, that this movement is made at the instigation of the French, who are desirous that when the limits of Greece shall be fixed, they shall be more comprehensive than the British government are now desirous of making them.

DOMESTIC.

Important legal Decision.—At the circuit court held in this county, last week, his honour Judge Birdsell presiding, two cases came up for trial, in which the principles or obligations of freemasonry were supposed to have an influence upon the parties. In impanelling the jury in the first case, the judge decided that it was a good cause of challenge, if the juryman was a freemason, which was conceded by the counsel; in the second case, the same ground was taken in forming the jury, when the counsel solicited that the legality of such a challenge might be tried, which was only prevented by the serious illness of the judge.—*Le Roy Gaz.*

Conviction for Murder.—A circuit court and court of oyer and terminer was held last week in Waterloo, Seneca county, by Judge Moseley, at which came on the trial of George Chapman, indicted for the murder, in July last, of Daniel Wright, a mulatto. The fact of *killing* was admitted; but a plea of *insanity* was set up for the prisoner, on which point many witnesses were examined, and every effort made to sustain the defence which talents and ingenuity could suggest. After a patient investigation, in which all engaged appeared deeply impressed with the solemnity of the duties imposed upon them, the case was submitted to the jury past one o'clock at night, and in about three quarters of an hour a verdict of *guilty* was rendered. He is sentenced to expiate on the gallows the violated laws of God and man, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, at Waterloo.—*Geneva Gazette.*

Revolutionary Pensions.—A month or two before the late Secretary of War went out of office, he adopted some very liberal and universally applauded regulations, in relation to applications for *pensions* under the several laws of Congress—conforming to the *spirit,* rather than to the *letter* of those laws, and to the feelings of the nation towards the remnant of the precious band to whom we are under inestimable and *unpayable* obligations. These regulations, we extremely regret to perceive, are annulled by the present Secretary of War, and the department has returned to its former strictness and frigidity.

High Water.—The water in the river is higher than it has been at any time since 1818; but it is now subsiding. About two-thirds of the Columbia street bridge has been carried away, together with the toll house, which has floated against the State bridge, which latter is also some injured.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Trade of Albany.—On Tuesday the 21st inst. there were lying at our wharves, two hundred and thirty sail of vessels, a large number of which were eastern vessels.—*ib.*

The President has appointed Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, to be minister to England, in place of James Barbour, removed. It is said Mr. Tazewell declined the mission from personal considerations. Mr. M'Lane is a federalist, and a man of great ability.

The Savannah Georgian of the 9th inst. states, that "the President of the United States, through the acting Secretary of State, has replied to the application of the Executive of Georgia, that the powers of the government, to its utmost constitutional limits, would be exerted to return Stephenson to the jurisdiction of the state of Georgia."

At a court lately held in Catskill, Gen. Erastus Root recovered $200 of Francis Sayre, for damages suffered by the overturning of a hackney coach, of which the defendant was proprietor. The accident happened in the fall of 1827, and the arm of the plaintiff was broken. Daniel Johnson recovered $150 at the same time, for damages suffered by him, by the same accident.

The New-York Herald contains a notice of a case recently before the court of sessions in that city. Two boys, ten or eleven years of age, were arraigned for stealing copper, and it was shown that a man named Peter Lee, had purchased it of the boys for less than half its value. The Recorder charged the jury that the boys were under the age at which a verdict could be found against them. They were consequently acquitted; and Lee escaped, because it was not legal to convict a man of receiving stolen goods, when the *principals* in the offence had been acquitted. Surely this is scarcely *justice,* however *law* may sanction the measure.

An Augusta paper, adverting to the late conflagration in that city, says, "We have been informed of one singular occurrence. An infant of but two weeks old, was laid on a bed, something being lightly thrown over it; when a stranger gathering up the bed, threw it and the child together out of the second story. But its half distracted mother, on running down to its relief, found the little innocent uninjured."

The Montreal Gazette, of March 20, says, Mr. Henry Hamilton, of York, U. C. has absconded from that place, leaving himself indebted to some of our respectable houses to the amount of £14,000, and to a number of his York friends to the amount of £5000 more. He obtained the confidence of the public by the production of letters of credit to a certain amount, from Messrs. T. Wilson & Co. of London, and Messrs. Prime, Ward and Sands, of New-York.

The sum of $12,000 was appropriated by the late Congress to improve the entrance of Sodus-Bay, on Lake-Ontario.

Mrs. Mary Dickson, the proprietor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, has been charged with the superintendance of the post-office of Lancaster city, in the room of Mrs. Ann Moore, resigned.

Quawway, the Indian charged with the murder, at Squawky-hill, of John Mature, has been arrested near Buffalo, and confined in the jail of Livingston country. His trial will come on at the circuit court in May.

Seventeen thousand and sixty-six ship letters were received at the New-York post-office within the week ending on Tuesday last.

Julius Pond, Esq. is appointed attorney for the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians.

John Grinnell, of Manlius, is appointed inspector of salt, in the place of John Maynard.

Installation.—The installation of the Rev. Sylvester Eaton, over the Presbyterian Society of Buffalo, took place on the 9th inst. Introductory-prayer and sermon by the Rev. Mr. James, of Rochester: Charge to the pastor by the Rev. Mr. Oaks, of Westfield: Charge to the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Harris, of the Seneca mission station; and concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Olean.

On Tuesday evening last, the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, was installed as pastor of the fourth presbyterian church of Albany. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Henry, of Ballston, from Romans i, 16. Charge to the pastor by the Rev. John Blatchford, of Stillwater; and address to the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Rensselaerville.

INFANT SCHOOL.

An annual meeting of the Managers of the Infant School, will be held on Monday the 4th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the old Methodist Meeting-House in Main street; to which the subscribers to the school, and the public generally, are respectfully invited. The children will be present, and give those who honour the meeting by their attendance, an opportunity of judging by their attainments, of the mild and effectual mode of instruction, and the general importance of the institution, and thereby, it is hoped, insure further support and encouragement to the school. *Utica, April* 25, 1829.

AUXILIARY F. M. SOCIETY.

The next anniversary of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the county of Oneida, is appointed to be holden in the session-room of the First Utica Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, the sixth day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The attendance of the Officers of the Society, and the members of the several Foreign Mission Associations of the county of Oneida and its vicinity, is earnestly requested. The friends of the institution generally are also invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee,
T. WALKER, *Sec'ry.*

N. B.—Persons having monies in their hands for the use of foreign missions, are requested to transmit them immediately to the Treasurer, in order that they may be included in his report of the present year.

Utica, April 20, 1829.

ONEIDA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society will be holden on Thursday, the 7th of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the session-room of the First Presbyterian church of this village. A very general and punctual attendance is requested.

THOS. HASTINGS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*
Utica, April 21, 1829.

WESTERN D. M. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, will be holden in the first Presbyterian Church in this village, on Thursday evening the 7th of May next, at 6 o'clock. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion; and for many important reasons, it is hoped there will be a general attendance of the friends of the institution from the neighbouring counties. The Directors will meet at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at the session room of the said church.

* CHAs. HASTINGS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*
Utica, April 13, 1829.

UTICA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this institution will take place on the 6th day of May next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the 1st Presbyterian Church in Utica. Several addresses are expected on the occasion. The Board cordially invite the attendance of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies to be present. If any of the friends of the tract cause are in possession of interesting facts relating to the usefulness of tracts, which have not been communicated, they are earnestly requested to transmit the same, that they may be embodied in the report of the Society.

J. C. HASTINGS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*
Utica, April 13, 1829.

NOTICE.

The Directors who have it in trust, according to the vote in Convention in August last, at Auburn, to commence the publication of a religious Monthly Journal and Doctrinal Tracts, are requested to meet in Utica, at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Church, on the seventh of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JOHN KEEP, Pres. of the Board.
Homer, April 7, 1829.

MARRIED,

In New-Hartford, on the 20th inst. by Rev. Mr. Coe, Rev. *Samuel H. Gridley,* of Clinton, to Miss *Mary Ann Hart,* of New-Hartford.

DEATHS.

In Verona, on the 12th inst. Mr. *Reuben Bird Minkler,* eldest son of Jedediah Minkler, Esq. aged 23. On the Tuesday following, his funeral was attended; when a sermon suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brainard, from Numbers, xxiii, 10:—"Let me die the death of the righteous; and let my last end be like his." In a season of general attention to religion in the winter of 1817–18, the deceased hopefully became a subject of divine grace. He was then a child; but his experience in the things of religion was uncommonly clear and striking. His knowledge of the gospel plan of salvation, and of things divine, was derived from the teachings of the Spirit; and his conversation and zeal in the cause of Christ, and the pertinency of his answers to questions proposed to him by ministers and laymen, excited a degree of surprise and admiration. For some months, he found that "*wisdom's ways were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths were paths of peace.*" But when the season of admission to the church arrived, and a large number were about to be received, he had his trials. He was examined and approved with the rest; but darkness and doubts overspread his mind, and he had not sufficient strength and courage to take upon him the vows of the covenant. The succeeding communion he was baptised, and received as a member of the visible church. From that period to the close of his life, he walked circumspectly, and set an example worthy the imitation of older professors. During his long continued sickness, he was resigned, calm and composed; but had no special discoveries, till within a short time previous to his departure. He then *received strength in a measure equal to his day;* and gave his farewell advice to his parents and the surviving children, and neighbours; and concluded by saying, about three minutes before the immortal spirit took its flight, "*I want to be going.*" "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

In Adams, Jefferson co. on the 29th ult. Mr. *Edward Salsbury,* aged one hundred and three years. He was a soldier and held a commission in the French war. He was at the building of Fort Stanwix, under Gen. Stanwix, at Rome, in 1755; at the taking of Oswego, and Cataraugua, near Kingston, from the French and Indians, in 1756; and in the battle of Ticonderoga, in 1758, where about two thousand were slain. He was always considered to be very temperate, seldom making use of any ardent spirits, which may have contributed much to the prolongation of his life. Mr. Salsbury was considered a man of good morals through life; but gave no evidence of piety until about four years ago, since which time he has indulged a hope of an interest in the Redeemer. He was a native of Smithfield, Rhode-Island, where he was frequently on duty. He has about 200 descendants, 12 children, 84 grand-children, 100 great grand-children, and several of the fifth generation.—*Watertown Reg.*

In Concord, N. H. on the 10th ult. the Hon. *Ezekiel Webster,* brother of the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston, aged 43. He fell dead in the court-house, while addressing the jury "with even more than his usual force and eloquence."

In New-York, on the 11th inst. Mr. *Archibald Gracie,* aged 74; for many years an eminant merchant of that city.

In Boston, on the 13th inst. Dr. *David Townsend,* aged 76. He was a surgeon in the army of the revolution, and remained in service until the close of the war.

In Troy, on the 19th inst. *Esaias Warren,* Esq. president of the bank of Troy, and formerly mayor of that city, aged 57.

In New-York, Mrs. *Maria Beekman,* wife of Dr. S. D. Beekman, and daughter of the late Gov. George Clinton.

In Edgfield, (S. C.) on the 17th ult. *Tom,* a negro man belonging to Mrs. Bacon, at the great age of one hundred and thirty years. He himself rated his age a few years higher; and from the reach of his memory, there is little doubt but he was at least as old as has been stated. He came into that neighbourhood from Virginia, about twenty-five years ago. He died from the gradual waste of nature, without any disease, and apparently without pain.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next term in Mr. Whittelsey's Seminary for Young Ladies, will commence on Wednesday the 27th of May next, and continue fourteen weeks.
Utica, April 27, 18... 17

FOR SALE,

TWO Dwelling-Houses and Out-Buildings, in the village of Utica, situate on Charlotte street, a few doors from Bleecker street church. A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 100, Genesee street.
SPENCER KELLOGG.

N. B. If the above named property is not disposed of previous to the 28th inst. it will then be sold at auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, on the following conditions: One fifth of the purchase money down; and the remainder in five equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage.
Utica, April 20, 1829. 16

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber has opened a Boarding-House, third door above Bleecker street, at No. 133 1-2, Genesee street. The location and size of the house are well adapted to the purpose. Families can be furnished with rooms, and lodging-rooms attached; single boarders, with or without lodgings. Inquire at No. 52, Genesee street.
L. B. JONES.
P. S.—A good COOK wanted: Inquire as above.
Utica, April 21, 1829. 12tf

WANTED, for the term of one or two years, a man of piety and good address, possessing industry and energy of character. A fair compensation will be given for his services. A person having some knowledge of mercantile transactions would be preferred, although this would not be an indispensable qualification. Letters addressed to A. B. care of Charles Hastings, will receive attention. *Utica, April* 20, 1829. 16

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE brick Dwelling-House in Catharine street, at present occupied by G. Tracy. Possession will be given on the 1st of May. J. & L. SHERRILL.
April 20, 1829. 16

JUSTICE'S MANUAL.

THE Justice's Manual, or a Summary of the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace of the state of New-York, adapted to the revised statutes: By Thomas G. Waterman, counsellor at law: Just received by Hastings & Tracy, No. 40, Genesee street.
Utica, April 14, 1829.

UTICA DIRECTORY.

THE Publisher of the UTICA DIRECTORY, wishing to prepare before the 1st of May, so much of it as relates to Public Officers and Societies, requests information as to any that were omitted last year; and new ones. He also wishes to be referred to any subject proper for the Directory, not embraced in the plan of the first number.

He will make the *List of Names,* immediately after *the May-day removals;* and all not called on prior to the 23d, may consider themselves omitted, and ☞ send in their names on Monday or Tuesday following.

THE UTICA ANNUAL ADVERTISER is published with the Directory. From its general circulation in the village and vicinity, and being much in the hands (at the public houses, boats, &c.) of travellers, and persons who come here on business, it is considered an efficient medium of advertising. The Publisher solicits for the Advertiser, the patronage of those who are interested for the annual appearance of the *Directory,* as it will assist him to sustain the publication of it without loss. Price $3 for a page, $2 for half a page, $1 for one sixth of a page.

☞ Communications may be handed to the publisher; or indorsed *Utica Directory,* and sent through the post-office, or by the carrier. *April* 14, 1829. 15

CLINTON ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of the above Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of May next, under the charge of Rev. Salmon Strong, late Principal of the Cayuga Academy, at Aurora. Eight or ten young gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a family with the Instructor, if application be made soon. Terms of tuition, three and four dollars per quarter.

P. S.—The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Jane Wilson. Term to commence on the 11th of May next.
Clinton, (*Oneida Co.*) *April* 10, 1829. 15w3

GLASS LAMPS.

GLASS LAMPS, of the newest patterns and greatest variety ever in Utica, are on the way, and will be here at the opening of the canal; together with an entire new stock of CROCKERY, which will be sold unusually low for cash. THOMAS F. FIELD & Co.
Utica, April 14, 1829. 15w3

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of John Osburn; at the offices of E. S. Cozier or John Parsons, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

LOOK AT THIS!!

SELLING AT COST.—The Subscribers being about to close their business in this place, now offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at cost; among which are some great bargains. Ladies wishing to supply themselves *cheaper than ever,* with splendid Lace Collars, Pelerines, Capes, Caps, Veils, &c. &c. will do well to call soon, at No. 36, Genesee street. Also, Ribbons, Calicoes, Broadcloths, Table and Piano Covers, Umbrellas; all of which were purchased uncommonly low, and will be sold accordingly.
BULL & WINSLOW.
Utica, March 23, 1829. 9

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From an English Paper.

THE ANTEDILUVIAN.

"I've seen sae mony changefu' years,
On earth I am a stranger grown."—Burns.

Nine hundred years* upon the earth,
My weary eyes have seen;
Nine hundred years! alas my birth†
Would it had never been!

The days of youth long, long past by,
All dimly now appear;
And faintly trac'd by memory,
Are scenes that once were dear.

A father's form, a mother's grace,
Of these no track remains;
Nor of that lov'd and lovely face,
That sooth'd my woes and pains.

In manhood's prime I stood among
Friends, brothers, sisters dear;
And joined the dance, or sung the song,
With minstrel or with seer.

I heard the minstrel lift his voice,
In song of other days;
And strangely did my heart rejoice,
To hear the prophet's lays.

The minstrel's lyre for aye hath slept,
The prophet too—he died;
Alas! alas! I could have wept,
But age my tears had dried.

I saw the victor ride in blood,
O'er fields of mighty slain;
Cities o'erturn'd by foe or flood,
Re-peopled—built again.

The comets ran their mighty race,
Before me o'er and o'er;
They seem'd as doth the well known face,
We oft have seen before.

I saw the forests' strength and pride,
Covering both hill and plain;
They grew, they flourish'd-wither'd-died.
I saw them come again.

I saw the oak, that young and green,
Grew up beneath my eye;
Whose life five hundred years had been,
I saw it fade and die.

Yet liv'd I on: I could not die,
My lonely being end;
Nor in the lowly grave could lie,
Nor find on earth a friend.

Friends of my youth, your shades in vain,
O, oft invok'd: Ah no!
Ye came not back to earth again,
To suffer mortals' woe.

Ages roll'd by, and time's black tide,
Swept all away but me;
I stood as stands the rock beside
The wild and wasteful sea.

The chain of being bound me fast,
To earth and earthly things;
I felt how vain was all the past,
And wish'd that I had wings—

Wings like a dove, that I might flee
Away, and be at rest;
To realms of bright eternity,
The refuge of the blest.

METHUSELAH.

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* Genesis, chap. v, v. 27. † Job, chap. iii, v. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Mirror.

CHURCH AND STATE.

If we were to take history for our guide, we might regard the union of church and state in our land among possible events. The genius of our government and institutions is, indeed, abhorrent to such an alliance; but it behoves all to be vigilant. The elements of man's nature continue the same, and he is not to be trusted, except as surrounded by salutary checks. The advances which for the last century have been made in the theory of government, and the successful experiment which has been made in our land of the practicability of a purely republican government, and of the rich and varied blessings which it secures, would render any innovation by designing "aspirants," more difficult than it was, when the world was less enlightened and free. But why may not human ingenuity find out some new way to enslave, as well as to benefit men? What guarantee have we, that while the philanthropist and christian are applying the improvements in knowledge, the developements of mind and matter, and of the social principles of our nature, to the farther advancement of our species in science, and virtue and social happiness, some master spirits of Luciferian temper are not engaged in combining and perverting these very same means, to exalt themselves and degrade their species? We know of no class of persons, whom we could feel it safe to trust with unlimited power. We would not have our own denomination, religious or political, assume it, if they could; and we should, to say the least, be equally jealous of any other. But if men continue to sound false alarms, and cry danger, where not the shadow of it exists; the people will eventually cease to hear them, and not "prepare themselves for battle," when there is good reason for apprehension.

From the Eclectic Review.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?

The full answer cannot be given in this place. We shall merely set down a few facts which belong to the history of the times.

Idolatry has been overthrown in the islands of the Pacific; and several of the Polynesian tribes have been converted to the faith of Christ. A Bible Society has been substituted for the inquisition, in the former capital of New-Grenada, with an ex-Inquisitor for the Secretary. The degraded Negro, the brutal Hottentot, and the red Indian, have each been taught to exhibit the civilising and transforming influence of the christian doctrine. The languages of the east have been mastered; and those which had never before been the medium of a ray of religious truth, have been forced to speak the words of God. Two independent versions of the scriptures into Chinese, by protestant missionaries, have excited the astonishment and admiration of the literati of Europe. In India, idolatry, zealously protected, patronised, and endowed by the christian government, has been undermined, and a breach has been made in the outworks. The hardest part of the struggle, that with English infidelity, is, we trust, nearly over. A revolution has been effected in public opinion, and an improvement has taken place in the state of things in India, as regards our own people there, which would, in itself, compensate for all that has been expended on missions to that country. He must have been a very sanguine man, who would have ventured to hope, five and twenty years ago, that results such as these would be accomplished, within so short a period, by an instrumentality apparently so inadequate, so humble, and foolish, and weak, in the estimation of the mere politician or philosopher, and in the teeth of so much anti-christian hostility and obloquy.

From the Delaware Watchman.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

We have just received a letter from a friend in Sussex county, which furnishes a detail of a shocking course of murderous deeds, which has been carried on near the Delaware and Maryland line, for some years past.

A person residing on a farm belonging to one Patty Cannon, having cleared off some brush from a low piece of ground, was engaged in ploughing it, when his horse sunk into a grave; and upon removing the earth, a chest was found, in which was discovered the bones of a human body. The news soon spread abroad, and some of those who heard of the affair having recollected that an individual who was in the neighbourhood some years ago, had suddenly disappeared in a mysterious manner, it was immediately suspected that he had been murdered, and that the bones now discovered were his. A suspicious individual, who had formerly been an inmate of the family of Patty Cannon, and who for some time past has been residing in Maryland, was soon after apprehended in our state, and underwent an examination before a magistrate at Seaford; where he acknowledged that while he resided with Patty Cannon, she and the famous Jo. Johnson, and his brother Ebenezer, murdered the individual in question, and buried the body in the chest in the place where the late discovery had been made. He stated, moreover, that the same individuals had committed various other murders, and accompanied the officers to the place where he said the bodies had been interred; and upon removing the earth, human bodies were found buried in the manner he had described the bodies to have been deposited. Patty Cannon has been apprehended, and is now confined in the jail at Georgetown; but Jo. Johnson is said to be, at this time, residing in the state of Alabama, and his brother in Mississippi. The individual whose bones have been discovered, is said to have stated a few days before he was missed, that he had with him thirty-five thousand dollars, with which he designed to purchase negroes; and it is supposed that the murder was committed for the purpose of obtaining this money.

THE RUSTY NAIL.

When Dr. Donne took possession of his first living, he took a walk into the churchyard, where the sexton was digging a grave, and throwing up a skull, the Doctor took it up and found a rusty headless nail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly, and wrapped it up in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the gravedigger whether he knew whose scull that was. He said it was a man's who kept a brandy shop, an honest, drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts, was found dead in his bed next morning. "Had he a wife?" "Yes." "What character does she bear?" "A very good one; only the neighbours reflect on her, because she married the day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the Doctor, who, under the pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her. He asked her several questions, and among others, what sickness her husband died of. She giving him the same account he had before received, he suddenly opened his handkerchief, and cried in an authoritative tone, "Woman, do you know this nail?" She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly owned the fact, was tried and executed.—*Curiosities of Nature and Art.*

WEALTH OF BRITISH NOBLEMEN.

Since the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the cockney writers, in the plenitude of their ignorance, have been hatching up statements relative to the income of some of our richest noblemen. We believe the following scale will be found by no means very wide of the incomes of a few:—Marquis of Stafford, £350,000: Earl Grosvenor, £270,000: Duke of Northumberland, £220,000: Duke of Buccleugh, £200,000: Earl of Derby, £120,000: Earl of Bridgewater, (late), £100,000 per annum. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from £30,000 to £80,000 per annum.—*Eng. paper.*

TEMPERANCE.

Once make it disreputable to *drink* liquor, and our word for it, it will soon become disreputable to *sell* it. Because, no respectable man will long continue in a business where there are no respectable patrons. It is but a few days since a respectable grocer told us, that *of late, he was ashamed to be seen retailing a glass of liquor!* Another informed us that he would sweep from his counter his decanters, if *others* would.—*Albany Ch. Reg.*

WELSH LONGEVITY.

The Lanmaes Register, in Glamorganshire, has the following entries, noticed by Mr. Malkin, in his "Tour through South Wales:"—

"Jevan Yorath, buried Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1621, ætat. circiter 180. He was a soldier in the fight of Bosworth; and he lived at Lantwit Major; and he lived much by fishing.

"Elizabeth Yorath, wife of Thomas Wilkins, rector of this parish, was buried the 13th of February, in the year 1668, aged 177."

WE HAVE BUT ONE SUNDAY IN THE WEEK.

A person being pressed to join a friend in an excursion of pleasure on the Sabbath, replied, "No; much as I should like the excursion, I have but one Sunday in the week, and I can't spare that." Such will be our language, also, if we feel the worth of our souls and the necessity of salvation.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW MODE OF CASTING TYPES.

Our readers have doubtless observed that the Evening Post is now printed on new type. It was procured from the foundry of Mr. White, of this city, and is a specimen of *machine casting*. To explain this term, it may be necessary to inform our readers, that to the numerous inventions of the present day for dispensing with manual labour, has lately been added one for the casting of printing type, which is now in successful practice at Mr. White's letter foundry.—Heretofore this article has been cast in a mould held in the hand of the workman, while with the other the metal necessary to form a type was dipped up in a melted state with an iron spoon, from a small kettle, and poured into the mould. It has long been a desideratum with letter founders to devise a more rapid and less laborious method of manufacturing an article of so much importance. To effect this, a great deal of time, money, and ingenuity, has been expended, both in this country, and in Europe; but as yet, without success. What for a century past, baffled the skill of the mechanics of England, has now been accomplished, by an ingenious citizen of New-York. The mould in which the machine type is cast, varies in no important particulars of its construction, from the common hand-mould; the difference consists in the contrivances, by which the machine, on the application of a given power, performs of itself the operations of filling and discharging the mould. At Mr. White's foundry, the mould instead of being worked by the hand labour of a man, is attached to a mechanical apparatus, by which a small boy, solely by turning a crank, does all that is necessary, towards casting the type. It is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism we have ever seen; an invention, which, we have no doubt, will be ranked among the valuable presents, which our country has made to the useful arts. Nothing need be said of the neatness and beauty of this letter; its legibility and clearness shows for itself in our columns. To printers, however, who will understand the technical term, we hesitate not to say, that in *perfection of body*, the type is in no way inferior to the best hand-cast type we have seen; and we state on the authority of the founder, that there is an advantage in favour of the purchaser of this type, of from 10 to 12 per cent, in weight, over that of hand cast letter; that is to say, 900 lbs. of this type will set up as many pages of matter as 1000 lbs. of hand-cast.

HERCULANEUM.

The excavations now in progress at Herculaneum and Pompeii, daily lead to the most important results, and authorise the most brilliant hopes. The workmen are engaged in uncovering a magnificent dwelling-house at Herculaneum, the garden of which, surrounded with colonnades, is the largest that has yet been discovered. Among other mythological subjects are the following: "Perseus killing Medusa, by the aid of Minerva. Mercury throwing Argus into a sleep, in order to carry off from him the beautiful Io, (a subject which is exceedingly rare in the monuments of art.) Jason, the Dragons, and the three Hesperides. But the greatest curiosities in this house are some bas-reliefs of silver fixed on eliptical tablets of bronze, representing Apollo and Diana. A vast number of other articles, furniture, utensils, &c. of the most equisite workmanship, add to the interest which the discovery of this rich and beautiful mansion is so well calculated to excite.

CHURCH OF ST. ISAAC.

Granville's Travels in Russia, a work lately published in England, contains an account of an edifice not completed, called the church of St. Isaac. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1710, and was afterwards rebuilt and enlarged by Catharine, who left it unfinished. In 1818, Alexander adopted a plan for its completion, which is executing by Nicholas, the present Emperor. It has a cupola, which, up to the ball, is three hundred and seven feet high. The interior is to be ornamented with one hundred and eighty-eight columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order, of marble drawn from the quarries of Finland; the capitals and bases of bronze richly gilt.

"But," says Dr. Granville, "the most astonishing, and certainly unparalleled feature of this magnificent edifice, will be the four porticos which are to decorate the interior; each consisting of eight columns in front and three in the flank, with capitals and bases of rich bronze. These forty-eight columns of the Corinthian order, unique in Europe, were cut out of the rock in Finland, each of one solid piece of granite, five feet ten inches in diameter at their base, five feet two inches near the astragal, and fifty-six feet high; consequently much loftier than those of the Roman Pantheon, which measure only forty-six feet nine inches and eleven lines." To see these gigantic pillars raised, it is said that architects of all countries have signified their intention of being present.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

A machine is advertised for exhibition in Canandaigua, which it is asserted "will continue to run, without the possibility of cessation, whilst the materials of which it is formed last, and the present laws of nature continue."

Mr. Richard Van Dyke, of Medina, Orleans county, N. Y. is the inventor of this machine; and he publishes a certificate, signed by Wm. B. Rochester, and other respectable citizens of Rochester, saying they have "*no doubt* it will continue to move without any human inteference, as long as the materials last." In relation to the moving power, they say, "a current of air is excited in any situation, and so directed as to produce motion with some force."

MAUCH-CHUNK COAL-MINES.

The coal-mine, worked by the Lehigh company, extends over the whole top of a mountain, and is already ascertained to be many miles in extent. The depth of the coal has been explored only forty feet. At this distance below the surface, the coal is of the same good quality as at the top. It probably reaches to the base of the mountain, which is nine hundred feet high. This may be considered inexhaustible. Thus wisely has Providence furnished us with fuel, to supply the deficiency caused by the clearing away of our forests for the purpose of agriculture.—*Boston Pat.*

BEES.

Mr. E. Williams, of Ashfield, Mass. so managed a hive of bees as to prevent their swarming; and having kept them six years, took them up, and after making half a barrel of metheglin, had 293 pounds of strained honey, and 91 pounds of excellent honey in the comb; making 384 pounds. He also made 47 pounds of beeswax.

Baron Humbolt, the celebrated traveller, now past his sixtieth year, leaves Germany, the present spring, for Siberia, accompanied by professor G. Rose, on a scientific expedition. It is presumed they will extend their researches to the high land which separates India from the Russian empire.

In the Massachusetts Sunday School Union Depository in Boston, are to be three departments; one for books containing sentiments peculiar to Baptists; one for books containing sentiments peculiar to Pædo-Baptists; the other for books acceptable to both.

A complete edition of Dugald Stewart's works is now in the press at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A new Biography of John Howard, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. Louis Dwight, Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society.

Former biographies of this distinguished man are said to have been very partial and incomplete—not to say unjust to his character.

The Journal of Education has passed into the hands of new publishers, Messrs. Carter & Hendee. It is also to be published once in two months, instead of monthly as heretofore.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,	
Pot, ton	$140 00a
Pearl	135 50a140
Candles,	
Mould	11 1-2a12
Dipped	10a10 1-2
Clover-Seed,	
Per lb	7 1-4a8
Coffee,	
Havana	12a14
Java	14a15
Cotton,	
Upland	8 3-4a10
Louisiana	10a12
Alabama	9a11
Feathers,	
Live American, lb	35a36
Fish,	
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75
Scale	1 50a1 75
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10
Herring	3 50a3 62
Flax,	
American	8a9 3-4
Flour & Meal,	
N. Y. super. bbl	6 50a
Western (canal)	7 25a8 00
Rye flour	3 75a3 87
Indian meal	2 75a
Grain,	
Wheat, northern	1 53a1 57
—— western	1 50a1 53
Rye	72a75
Corn, north yellow	54a55
Oats	30a34
Barley	50a52
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a9 00
Hides,	
LaPlata, lb	15a16
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75
Hops,	
First sort, lb	9a
Lumber,	
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25
Hoops, per M	25 00a
Staves, pipe	46 00a47 00
—— hhd	33 00a
—— bbl	25 00a27 00
Leather,	
Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
—— hemlock,	18a23
Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Molasses,	
New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Oil,	
Whale, gal	32a35
Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
—— winter do	73a75
Linseed, Amer	88a90
Provisions,	
Beef, mess, bbl	9 25a9 75
—— prime	7 25a7 75
Pork, mess	12 50a13 00
—— prime	9 50a10 00
Hams, north, lb	9a10
Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Hog's Lard	6a7
Cheese, Amer	4a[illegible]
Rice,	
Prime, 100lbs	3 00a3 50
Salt,	
Turks-Island, bush	48a50
Liverpool ground	50a
Sugar,	
Havana, white, lb	12a14
—— brown	9a11
New-Orleans	7a8
Loaf	17a19
Lump	15a16
Tallow,	
American, lb	7a7 1-2
Teas,	
Bohea, lb	27a28
Souchong	52a75
Hyson-skin	48a75
Young-Hyson	73a1 10
Hyson	80a1 10
Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
Imperial	1 00a1 25
Tobacco,	
Richmond, lb	3 1-2a6
Cuba	12a22
Wines,	
Madeira, gal	1 50a3 00
Port	1 00a2 00
Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Wool,	
Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a38
—— pulled	18a30
Common	15a22
Spinning	18a30
Amer Hatters	20a28

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec. 23, 1828.* 52

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Meredith, of Deerfield, in the county of Oneida, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his ofce, in Utica, in the county aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 13th day of April, 1829.

16w10 JOHN MEREDITH, *Insolvent.*

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.	
City Banks,	par
Except Franklin	broken
Long-Island Bank	par
Dutchess County	par
Lansingburgh	par
Bank of Albany*	1-2
Albany State Bank*	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do
Do. Commercial	do
Newburgh*	do
Columbia, Hudson	do
Middle District	do
Orange County	do
Catskill	do
Troy	do
Farmers', Troy*	do
Mohawk	do
Geneva	5-8
Utica	do
Utica Branch	do
Auburn	do
Ontario	do
Central	do
Chenango	do
Rochester	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do
Jefferson County	do
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2
Niagara	broken
Plattsburgh	do
Greene county	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do
Maine.	
Bath	10
Waterville	do
Castine	broken
Wiscasset	do
Kennebec	do
Passamaquoddy	do
Hallowell & Augusta	do
All others	3-4
New-Hampshire.	
Cheshire Bank	3-4
Exeter	10
All others	3-4
Vermont.	
Banks of this state	1-2
Massachusetts.	
Berkshire bank	broken
Essex, Salem	do
All others	1-2
Connecticut.	
Norwich Bank	par
Bridgeport	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken
Derby	do
Thames	5-8
Windham County	do
All others	1-2
Rhode-Island.	
Banks of this state	1-2
New-Jersey.	
State, Newark	par
Do. Elizabethtown	do
Do. New-Brunswick	do
Newark Insur. Comp.	par
Trenton Banking Co.	do
Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Monmouth	broken
Franklin	do
Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Hoboken Man. & Bank'g	do
Protection & Lomb'd	do
Jersey City	do
State, Trenton	do
All others	1-2
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia Banks	par
Chester County	1-2
Delaware County	do
Reading	3-4
York	1
Pittsburgh	do
Gettysburgh	do
Chambersburgh	do
Carlisle	do
Lancaster	do
Greensburgh	5
Brownville	do
Silver-Lake	25
All others uncert. or broken	
Maryland.	
Baltimore banks	1-2
Somerset & Wor.	broken
Snowhill	do
Princess Ann	do
Cumberland	do
All others	1 1-2 a 2
Dist. Columbia.	
Bank of Columbia	25
Alexandria Mer.	broken
Franklin	do
All others	1 a 1 1-2
Virginia.	
All the Banks	5
North-Carolina.	
All the Banks	5
South-Carolina.	
Charleston Banks	3
Georgia.	
All the Banks	5
Ohio.	
Chilicothe	5
Marietta	do
Steubenville	do
Farmers & Mec.	do
Lancaster	do
St. Clairsville	do
Mount-Pleasant	do
Western Reserve	do
Columbus	do
All others uncert. or broken	
Miscellaneous.	
New-Orleans Banks	5
Michigan	1
Detroit	broken
Upper-Canada, York	3
Kingston	broken
Quebec	3
Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by J. M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of David P. Hoyt, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.

JOSEPH B. HOYT.

Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

At a Surrogate's court, held for the county of Oneida, at the Surrogate's office, in the town of Rome, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1829:—

Present—Henry A. Foster, Surrogate.

In the matter of the real estate of Joel Bradley, dec'd. } ON reading and filing the petition of Nancy Bradley, administratrix of the estate of Joel Bradley, deceased, and the papers accompanying the same—It is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the said Surrogate, at the inn of A. Shepard, in the town of Utica, in said county, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause why the whole of the real estate of the said deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay his debts, should not be sold. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be immediately published, for four weeks successively, in two of the public newspapers printed in the county of Oneida. 15 HENRY A. FOSTER, *Surrogate.*

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of Dr. Batchelder, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

COOK'S ADHESIVE SALVE.

THIS sovereign remedy for Bruises, Wounds, Weak Back, Pain in the Side and Breast, &c. is prepared by Warham Cook, in Marcellus, Onondaga county, and Moses Cook, in Kirkland, Oneida county, and by them sold wholesale and retail. The following certificates are from some of the numerous respectable individuals who have tested its efficacy:—

We certify, that we are acquainted with the virtues of Cook's Salve; that for the cure of bruises, cuts, sores, weak back, pain in the side or breast, rheumatism, &c. it is in our opinion superior to any thing of the kind now in use. We therefore cheerfully recommend it as being worthy of the attention and patronage of the public.

Dr JONAS C. BALDWIN, Lysander.
Dr SAMUEL PORTER, } Marcellus.
Dr E. H. PORTER, }

I have frequently made use of the above mentioned Adhesive Plaster, and have generally found it useful, and recommend it to the public. Clinton, August 25, 1828. Dr SETH HASTINGS, Jun.

I cheerfully concur with the gentlemen whose names are above signed, in recommending Cook's Plaster as a valuable remedy. Dr E. BISSELL.

We the Subscribers certify, that we have made use of Peleg White's Salve, and also Cook's Adhesive Salve, and we give Cook's a decided preference, being possessed of better qualities; and we most cheerfully recommend it to the public. July 19, 1828.

This certificate is signed by nine respectable individuals in Marcellus, two in Jordan, six in Onondaga, one in Westmoreland, and three in Kirkland.

Various other certificates of the efficacy of this Salve may be seen in the bills which accompany it.

☞ Sold also by Warner & Harvey, and Hunt & Bristol, Druggists, Utica.

February 24, 1828. 8w3

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March 10, 1829.* 10

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec. 16, 1828.*

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Bulkley, as well in his individual capacity as one of the late firm of Mather & Bulkley, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his chambers in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 10th day of March, 1829. HENRY BULKLEY, *Insolvent.*

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.